

Nalogo to ballot on affiliation to Labour Party

From David Felton, Labour Reporter, Blackpool

In a further demonstration of the trade union distaste at the Government's policies the traditionally non-political National Association of Government Officers (Nalogo) yesterday took the first step towards affiliating to the Labour Party. The union, with 800,000 members, is Britain's fourth largest. It is the only first division union not affiliated to the party. A ballot of members will be held, probably next spring, on affiliation.

Yesterday's decision by a majority of about two to one at the union's annual conference in Blackpool, marks a watershed in Nalogo's history and could have a wider significance for the trade union movement. It reflects what many observers of the labour movement see as a growing mood in white-collar unions that there is a need to take political action against the Government's economic policies, particularly the public spending cuts.

Other important white-collar unions not affiliated to the Labour Party include the National Union of Teachers, and the Civil and Public Services Association (CPSA). Senior officials of the CPSA, which has 220,000 members, believe that it could agree to affiliate next year as a reaction to its experiences during the Civil Service pay dispute.

Earlier this year the Nalogo conference took several decisions with a strong political flavour, including support for unilateral nuclear disarmament and the adoption of a policy of out-right opposition to the Government's spending cuts which could lead to members breaking the law.

Left-wing activists in Nalogo had mounted a strong campaign in recent months to persuade union branches to support a ballot of members on affiliation, but yesterday's decision

which was opposed by the union leadership still came as a surprise to many delegates. Nalogo was formed in 1903, but it did not join the TUC until 60 years later. It could provide much-needed funds for the Labour Party if the ballot approves affiliation.

The ballot will also decide whether Nalogo should establish a political fund, will be preceded by a six-month publicity campaign by the executive setting out the arguments for and against affiliation.

There will be a closely fought campaign between the union's two political wings to influence members in the ballot. Many Nalogo members support the Conservative Party, and union officials said last night that much will depend on whether the executive decides to make a recommendation in the ballot.

A meeting of the executive in March voted 29 to 20 with one abstention to oppose a ballot, but 19 members were absent.

Mr Michael Blick speaking for the executive, told the conference yesterday that the leadership believed it was inconceivable that Nalogo members would vote for affiliation to the Labour Party and that a ballot would cause "divisiveness when we should be united".

But Mr Ronald Stevenson, a Strathclyde delegate, said many members would vote for affiliation. He said the union's political neutrality, because of the attacks on members' livelihoods by government policies.

Mr Maurice Brindley, of Leicester, who said he was a lifelong Labour supporter, predicted that affiliation to the party would lead to resignations by more than a third of the members.

Leading article, page 17

Council pays £20,000 in benefits

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

More than £20,000 from council funds was paid out by social workers in Glasgow yesterday among people unable to get their benefits because of the deepening of the Civil Service dispute in Scotland.

Five social security offices closed yesterday because of pressure from people unable to get benefits from employment offices, and another 12 closed as civil servants walked out in sympathy with their colleagues.

The social workers' intervention came at a time when a delegation from the social work committee of the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities was meeting Mr Geoffrey Robson, private secretary to the Secretary of State for Scotland, to press for Government action to tackle hardship.

The delegation wanted the Government to use its own agencies, including banks, to pay benefits, or even the Army Pay Corps, to pay benefit to people unable to use the normal offices because of the dispute. There was no sign last night that the Government intended to follow the delegation's advice.

But the decision of the Strathclyde Regional Council to use its own social work offices and 36 specially established emergency centres to pay money to people unable to get benefits was welcomed. Mrs Lynda Chalker, Under Secretary of State for Social Security, said it was a positive initiative and promised that the region would be repaid for both money paid out and its administrative costs.

Strathclyde council said last night that there had been a queue of about 1,000 people at their social work office on the Easterhouse council estate in Glasgow during the day. The £20,000 paid out was probably less than would have been given out if the benefit offices had been working normally.

About five of the emergency centres were in operation in the region yesterday; others will be opened as local social security and unemployment benefit offices close. They are authorized to issue payment slips to claimants, who have to take the money to the nearest post office for cash.

Social workers are normally reluctant to pay out money because it is not their responsibility. But Strathclyde council said yesterday that it was aware of people going hungry in the region and had stepped in because the Government had failed to act.

As Civil Service union leaders continued yesterday to seek from their members a mandate for all-out strike action they received a fresh warning that the Government would not improve on its 7 per cent pay offer. (Tim Wickes from Llandindrod Wells).

The warning was delivered by Mr Nigel Lawson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, when he addressed Welsh Conservatives at their annual conference.

He said the one big cause of unemployment had been the success of union leaders in pushing wage claims above the level that companies could afford to pay.

That more than anything, he said, had led to the appalling unemployment figures and the level of output within the overall national cash limit. There were welcome signs that in private industry the vital lesson was being re-learned.

Ambulance strike alert for troops

By Donald MacIntyre
Labour Reporter

Troops with 50 military vehicles carrying medical equipment will be on standby on Monday when 2,000 London ambulance men are due to stage a 24-hour all-out strike in protest at the Government's 6 per cent pay offer.

The police again used vans and patrol cars yesterday to provide emergency cover as ambulances were on strike in the Lothian Region, including Edinburgh, and the Grampian region staged the third unannounced 24-hour stoppage of the week in Scotland.

The London Ambulance Service yesterday appealed to doctors and members of the public not to make unnecessary 999 calls on Monday when the unofficial walkout in London will put the Government's long-prepared contingency plans to its biggest test so far.

The service is hoping that the police, together with volunteer drivers from the Red Cross and the John Ambulance Brigade, will be able to provide sufficient cover with more than a hundred vehicles which have been prepared for the purpose.

Up to fifty Royal Army Medical Corps, and other military ambulances, which were at Catterick Barracks, Windsor, last night, will be brought in if ministers judge that the strike is posing an unacceptable risk to life.

Mr Moss, chief operations officer of the London Ambulance Service, yesterday appealed to the public to call ambulances only in cases of real emergency. He added: "If we are confident that an accident is of a minor nature, we can be confident that a level of emergency service in London can be provided."

After a similar appeal during the 1979 public service disputes, then London ambulance men staged an unannounced 36-hour strike, the number of emergency calls handled by the service fell from its normal figure of about 1,200 a day to less than 500.

Mr Moss, asked if he feared that patients would die because of Monday's stoppage in London, said: "I certainly would not say that there would be patients put at unacceptable risk by the resources available."

But it was felt that the availability of resources would be such that there would be an uncontrollable situation in the ambulance service would not hesitate to tell the Department of Health and Social Security so that ministers could decide whether to bring in troops.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Security, said in a statement yesterday that he hoped it would not be necessary to bring in troops but added: "We shall not hesitate to back up the voluntary and police emergency services if this is necessary to maintain a minimum emergency cover."

Appealing to ambulance men to call off industrial action, he said that acceptance of the pay offer would mean that qualified ambulance men receiving a basic rate of £76.60 for a 40-hour week, would see average earnings rise to about £142 a week and £166 a week in London.

He added: "By no stretch of the imagination are we talking about the low paid and the hard fact of life is that the country cannot afford to pay more."

Mr Ronald Keating, assistant general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, said last night that such figures included high levels of overtime. He added: "Low pay is not the only criterion of wage increases, as we have seen with the police and the firemen."

In Birmingham yesterday 100 ambulance men in the city's main depot voted not to take part in industrial action.

Life sentences await four Ulster escapers

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Four men who escaped from the Crumlin Road jail, Belfast, on Wednesday were given a total of nine life sentences in their absence at Belfast Crown Court yesterday.

Three of the group described by the Justice of the Peace as ruthless and highly dangerous men were recommended to serve a minimum of 30 years imprisonment for their part in the ambush and murder of Captain Herbert Westmacott, an undercover agent with the Special Air Service Regiment.

They were Angelo Fusco, Robert Campbell and Joseph Doherty.

The fourth, Paul Magee, described as a very dangerous man, was recommended to serve a minimum of 25 years of his life sentence.

Another of the fugitives, Anthony Sloan, was described by the judge as the ringleader of the gang who used an M60 machine gun in three attacks on security forces during 1980. He was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment for possessing the machine gun and falsely imprisoning Mr James Kennedy, a taxi driver and the Crown's chief witness.

Two other men who escaped in the jail break, Michael McKee and Gerard Sloan, received prison sentences of 20 years and 18 years respectively for possession of the machine gun.

Mr Doherty and Mr Angelo Fusco were convicted of being members of the IRA. Mr John O'Neill, aged 20, of Lurgan, who was in court, was cleared of three charges of failing to give information about the hijacking of his van, which was used during the shooting of Captain Westmacott.

Another man in court, Mr John King, aged 43, of Sheriff Street, Belfast, was cleared of falsely imprisoning Mr Kennedy.

When sentences on the seven escaped men were passed the only member of the group in court was Emmanuel Fusco, aged 23. He was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment after admitting the manslaughter of Police constable Stephen Magill and to six years, to be served concurrently, for burglary at a library.

Mr John Cressney, for the prosecution, said that although seven of the accused had escaped, the trial could continue. "These men are absent of their own volition," he said.

Mr Justice Hutton outlined details of the ambush in which Captain Westmacott, aged 28, died in Antrim Road in May, 1980. He was part of army patrol, working out of uniform. He was shot dead by gunfire

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Science report

Benefit of whooping cough vaccine

By Our Medical Correspondent

The Department of Health's recent conclusion that the benefits of vaccination against whooping cough outweigh its risks has focused fresh attention on the effectiveness of the vaccine. In particular, some parents and doctors continue to question the value of vaccination for well-nourished children with good natural resistance to infections.

An answer to those doubts has now been provided by the Epidemic Observation Unit of the Royal College of General Practitioners. It enlisted the help of 68 family doctors looking after mostly middle-class families in the south-west Thames region during the 1978-79 outbreak of whooping cough.

They paid special attention to the diagnosis of the disease (using laboratory tests to confirm their clinical suspicions), and traced the spread of whooping cough within families.

In all, 658 children were diagnosed as having certainly had whooping cough, out of 1,808 in whom it had been suspected. Few were seriously ill, and only five needed admission to hospital. The illness was, however, prolonged in most cases with an average duration of 51 days.

Children who had been vaccinated were, on average, less ill than those who had not: their illness lasted nine fewer days and they had fewer coughing spasms at the height of the attack. Major complications such as bronchitis and pneumonia were more common in the unvaccinated children: all five who needed hospital admission had not been vaccinated.

Vaccination was shown to give other children in the family some immunity against the disease. Among those who had been vaccinated, only two out of 10 developed whooping cough; in non-vaccinated families, seven children out of 10 caught the infection from their brothers or sisters.

The general practitioners' study confirms, then, that vaccination against whooping cough, unlike that against, say, poliomyelitis or diphtheria, gives only partial protection, but even a very seriously healthy child, vaccination does seem to give worthwhile benefits.

Whooping cough remains a lengthy disease which can be tiring and distressing for both children and their parents. The vaccine reduces the risk of contracting the disease and also its severity in children who do become infected.

Source: *British Medical Journal*, June 13, 1981, p1925.

Solicitors freed by RUC

From a Staff Reporter
Belfast

Two solicitors and a trainee solicitor were released from Castlereagh Detention Centre, Belfast, last night after being arrested when eight prisoners escaped from Crumlin Road jail, in the city.

No charges are to be brought against the men. At least two other men were still being interviewed by RUC detectives last night.

The solicitors, Mr Oliver Kelly, aged 34, his assistant, Mr Ciaran Steele, and Mr Joseph Rice, who works for another firm in the city, had been held under the Prevention of Terrorism Act. They had been called to the prison by the eight escapers who are their clients.

Elsewhere in Belfast yesterday, up to 10,000 bogus wanted posters were being distributed in the west and north of the city. The posters, which were the same as posters released by the RUC, except that instead of pictures of the escaped men, they had seven photographs of policemen. They do not name the policemen.

The Solicitors and High Court in Belfast were evacuated yesterday when a van driver parked outside and told the police that there was a bomb in his van. Army bomb disposal experts found that it was a hoax.

The driver, and his wife, had been held all night at their home in the Ormeau Road area of the city by three men.



Mr Philip Short and his wife, Gill: "We are delighted".

Mother of nine-year old to have test-tube baby

From Our Correspondent, Barnstaple

A woman who has a son aged nine is expecting a test tube baby.

Mrs Gill Short, aged 27, of Bideford, Devon, was accepted for treatment at the Cambridge clinic of Mr Patrick Steptoe and Dr Robert Edwards earlier this year.

She is now successfully through the first phase of her pregnancy. The baby is due to be born in December.

Her husband, Mr Philip Short, aged 31, a distribution

fitter with the South-west Gas Board, said: "We are delighted."

Mr and Mrs Short applied to the clinic after trying unsuccessfully for some years to have another child. Mrs Short said: "Mr Steptoe did not discriminate against us because we already had a child. He knew our need." The couple obtained a bank loan in addition to their savings to meet the medical fees of £2,000. Mr Short said: "It is worth every penny."

APPEAL BY RIPPER UNDER WAY

The Bradford solicitor acting for Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper, confirmed last night that Sutcliffe is appealing against conviction and sentence for the murder of 13 women.

Mr Kerry Magill said he had sent off the appropriate papers to the Court of Appeal setting out the grounds of appeal. That came after advice from counsel who acted for Sutcliffe at his trial at the Central Criminal Court last month.

Mr Magill declined to disclose the grounds of appeal. Sutcliffe was sentenced to life imprisonment after being found guilty by a jury of the murder of the women. He had admitted to the murder of one woman on the grounds of diminished responsibility.

NEW RANGE BY BMW

BMW, the German car manufacturer, has announced details of its new 5 series saloon range which will go on sale in Britain next October. Four versions will be available, with engine sizes from 1.8 to 2.8 litres (Our Motoring Correspondent writes).

The cars are claimed to be the first that will not need servicing at regular intervals. A "service interval indicator" will show when a service is needed and that will depend on how the car has been driven.

Continual stop-start city driving over short distances will, for instance, mean more frequent oil changes than long distance cruising.

The cars have a new body-shell, designed to reduce wind resistance, and are said to have better fuel consumption than the current model despite having more powerful engines.

The top versions, the 525i and the 528i, can be fitted with BMW's anti-brake-lock system. The present 5 series range, introduced in 1973, is still selling strongly.

YOUTH RELEASED

Seven youths being questioned in connection with inquiries into the killing of Terence May, a motor cyclist, in south London, were released by the police during Thursday night without charge. Ten other youths were still being questioned in Croydon yesterday.

Foot's reply to Soviet arms offer

By Our Political Staff

Mr Michael Foot, the Labour Party leader, has told President Brezhnev of the Soviet Union that the party wants serious international negotiations, not simply talks, to remove the threat of war and mutual annihilation.

In a positive, even warm, reply to a long message from Mr Brezhnev, received three weeks ago, Mr Foot agrees with Moscow that the international situation is extremely dangerous.

He welcomes as a serious proposal the Soviet offer to reduce the area of Russia in which large troop movements would have to be notified to the West; offers which Western negotiators are examining carefully to see what is asked in return. He said that the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of nuclear weapons.

But Mr Foot also rebukes the Soviet Union for recent attacks on Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, for his warning that the United States medium range missiles in Europe.

Mr Foot's letter shows the impatience which he has publicly expressed with the cautious response shown by the Reagan administration and the British Government to Mr Brezhnev's overtures begun at the Soviet Party Congress in Moscow last February.

He believes that Washington and Whitehall are dragging their feet, and that unless détente is actively pursued by the West then the Russians may feel they have less to lose by, for example, intervening in Poland.

But he tells the Soviet Union that there must be real concessions on both sides.

He strongly implies that, if the Russians wish to see progress at the Madrid security conference, then they must expect the Western participants to press other questions such as human rights.

The Brezhnev message called for the earliest possible start of talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe, and the resumption of the Soviet-American dialogue at the highest level.

Bill seeks to rule out criminal candidates

By Our Political Editor

Returning officers at parliamentary elections are to be given power under the Representation of the People Bill, published yesterday, to reject the nomination of a candidate who is serving a sentence of more than a year for a criminal offence.

The timetable for elections will be slightly changed to give the officer time to make inquiries.

The short Bill, which applies to the whole of the Kingdom, has been introduced by the Government with the sole purpose of preventing a repetition of the Fermanagh and South Tyrone by-election, last April, in which Robert Sands, the pro-

visional IRA hunger striker, was elected to the Commons.

It disqualifies a criminal not merely from being elected and serving as a member, as the law provided before it was changed by an oversight in 1967, but also from being nominated and, being able to fight a campaign.

Ministers decided that the risk to security from another campaign like that fought on Mr Sands's behalf was too great to permit.

The Bill will be debated on Monday week. The Labour Front Bench will oppose it, but since Labour MPs are divided, they are likely to allow a free vote.

Leading article, page 17

VERDICT OF SUICIDE ON EXIT MAN

From Our Correspondent
Luton

A member of EXIT, the voluntary euthanasia group, who was paralysed from the neck down, killed himself by setting fire to his home, it was said at an inquest yesterday.

Mr James Haig, aged 25, of Hempsford Road, Stoke Mandeville, Buckinghamshire, was confined to a wheelchair after a motorcycle accident in 1977; he was left with only slight movement in one hand.

Mr Haig, known to be a staunch supporter of EXIT, had made two previous attempts to end his life, the inquest at Stoke Mandeville Hospital, where he was an outpatient, was told.

Dr Hugh Pidd, coroner for mid-Buckinghamshire, recorded a verdict of suicide after hearing that Mr Haig had set fire to a mattress at his home. He died from burns and inhalation of toxic fumes.

De Pim said: "One has sympathy for the man undergoing the accident, but having been left paralysed, he was a very unfortunate man."

Earlier, Mrs Lynda Pierce, Mr Haig's home help, said he told her he would take his own life. "I believed he would do it, but I did not know when. He told me he would set fire to the sofa, and he would move towards the fire," she said.

Mrs Isabella Haig, Mr Haig's mother, said he died about a week before his death. "He appeared to be putting a brave face on things, but he appeared to be not very well. He told me that he would be dead next week."

Old Vic's debts may be £500,000

The Old Vic Company, which closed last month after losing a £300,000 grant from the Arts Council, is likely to leave unpaid debts of more than £500,000, it was said at a creditors' meeting yesterday.

Prospect Productions, which traded as the Old Vic Company, had an estimated net deficit of £529,295 after assets estimated at £54,812 had been realized.

Mr Christopher Morris, a liquidator said. The theatre closed last month after losing a £300,000 grant from the Arts Council.

The theatre building in Waterloo Road, London, is not involved in the winding up of the company as it is owned by a trust. It is hoped that practice will be staged there again soon.

The creditors' meeting, held at the theatre, was told by Mr David Russell, chairman of the directors, that it is a very day have put a tremendous amount of talent, energy, imagination, and hope towards what we felt was a very imaginative project.

It is a sorry day to be standing here facing creditors in a situation which we hoped would never arise," he said.

Overseas selling prices
Australia \$1.25, Bahrain 1.00, Belgium 1.00, Brazil 1.00, Canada 1.00, France 1.00, Germany 1.00, Greece 1.00, Hong Kong 1.00, India 1.00, Italy 1.00, Japan 1.00, Korea 1.00, Kuwait 1.00, Lebanon 1.00, Libya 1.00, Malta 1.00, Mexico 1.00, Morocco 1.00, Oman 1.00, Pakistan 1.00, Peru 1.00, Portugal 1.00, Qatar 1.00, Saudi Arabia 1.00, Singapore 1.00, South Africa 1.00, Spain 1.00, Sri Lanka 1.00, Sweden 1.00, Switzerland 1.00, Taiwan 1.00, Thailand 1.00, Turkey 1.00, United Arab Emirates 1.00, USA 1.00, Yugoslavia 1.00.

Attorney General refuses to shift over court tapes

By Marcel Berlins, Legal Correspondent

The Attorney General, Sir Michael Havers QC, is standing firm against the general use of tape recordings of court proceedings despite indications during the committee stage of the Contempt of Court Bill that he would change his mind.

At the report stage of the Bill in the Commons next Tuesday, he will announce that he has decided not to amend the clause which bans tape recording, even by the press, solicitors, or the parties to the case, unless the judge specifically gives leave.

During the committee stage, in the face of reservations by fellow Conservatives, he had undertaken to reconsider the clause and because of that an Opposition amendment to allow tape recording of court proceedings without a judge's specific consent was withdrawn.

Mr Michael Havers QC, Conservative MP for Louth, said in committee: "Some of us on the Conservative benches will find it difficult not to support this amendment, or at least to abstain." He asked the Attorney General to think again.

Mr Keith Best, Conservative MP for Anglesy, pointed out that tape recordings were used elsewhere and asked: "Why should they not be used, more or less as a right, so long as the publication and broadcast of them is inhibited?"

Replied the report on the committee stage on the Bill, it is clear that there was a general feeling that there was no objection to using tape recordings purely for recording purposes, although not for broadcast.

The Attorney General's decision to keep the clause unamended is therefore bound to be seen by the Opposition as a broken promise.

Although he had made it clear that he was not in favour of a wide-ranging right to record court proceedings, it was thought by Opposition members of the committee that he would propose a draft that would allow the press and solicitors to use tapes.

An amendment has now been put down for the report stage that would allow recordings to be made, though not of proceedings in camera or in chambers (except by the solicitors in the case) provided the tapes were not broadcast or published.

Sir Michael's intention is to meet criticism of the clause by undertaking to issue a circular prohibiting the use of tapes to grant permission to use tape recorders liberally.

Miss Harriet Harman, legal officer of the National Council for Civil Liberties, said yesterday: "The Attorney General has reneged on an undertaking. Members of the committee clearly expected the clause to be changed, she said.

Better news for opponents of the Contempt of Court Bill is that the Attorney General has not been able to draw up a comprehensive list of those inferior courts and tribunals in respect of which the laws of contempt would apply. After his promise to the committee the clause dealing with inferior courts will be scrapped.

Healey looks back

Treasury rifts get a public airing

By Peter Hennessy

Deep divisions among Treasury civil servants about the way the British economy should be managed will be dissected publicly in a radio broadcast tomorrow night by their former and fondly remembered ministerial chief, Mr Denis Healey.

Speaking on No Minister, to be transmitted on BBC Radio 4 at 7 pm tomorrow, Mr Healey declares during a discussion on the nature of Civil Service power: "I would say of all departments, the one which has the least coherent view of its role is the Treasury."

"It may have been true in the 10 years after the war that all Treasury officials knew exactly how the country should be run, but, in my experience, none of them know now."

"They are deeply divided on many of the central issues. You will find monetarist officials, people who are neo-Keynesians, people who are pragmatists of one sort or another. I will not say the only constant thing in the Treasury is a desire to see that the figures add up, and that is not always a first priority for the ministers."

Interviewed by Mr Hugo Young, deputy editor of The Sunday Times, in the first of six programmes on the Civil Service, Mr Healey says Whitehall is not monolithic, departments disagree and some fight through the ages like the Minis-

try of Defence with both the Treasury and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

"I think that a minister who complains that his civil servants are too powerful is either a weak minister or an incompetent one," Mr Healey adds.

His remarks about the Treasury will bring scant comfort to its officials who, judged by historical standards, have had a rough time with the present team of Conservative ministers in the sense that much of their advice has been disregarded.

Five permanent secretaries interviewed by Mr Young all agreed that the view advanced in the programme by Mr Wedgwood Benn, former Secretary of State for Energy, that: "The deal the Civil Service offers a minister is this: if you do what we want you to do, we will help you publicly to pretend that you are implementing the manifesto on which you were elected."

Sir Donald Maitland, Permanent Secretary to the Department of Energy, comments: "I think it is a rather clever proposition and that I suppose there may be a grain of truth in it. But I am not sure that any serious civil servant would actually approach his work in that frame of mind."

However, Sir Patrick Nairne, who retires next month as Permanent Secretary to the Department of Health and Social Security, concedes: "It is often said that power does lie in having the information."

Man jailed for Hollis raid

From Our Correspondent, Bristol

An unemployed painter and decorator who robbed the home of Lady Hollis, the widow of Sir Roger Hollis, the former M15 chief, was sentenced to three and a half years in prison by Bristol Crown Court yesterday.

Paul Wrixon, aged 26, of no fixed address, was charged with burglary and of going equipped for burglary.

The Court was told that Mr Wrixon and a juvenile had read in newspapers that Lady Hollis

had gone into hiding after allegations that her late husband had been a KGB double agent, and that her house was in Catcott near Bridgwater, Somerset. But the two were caught by police officers keeping watch on the house.

Mr Wrixon was sentenced to two years for burglary, six months to run consecutively for going equipped for burglary and 18 months to run consecutively for being in breach of a suspended sentence.

NEW BALLET COMPANY IN SUSSEX

By Martin Huckerby
Music Reporter

British Ballet Theatre, a medium-scale dance company, has been started in the South-east. Based at the Adelphi Theatre at East Grinstead, West Sussex, it has been established by the former artistic director and many of the former dancers from the Dublin City Ballet.

Miss Janet Lewis, artistic director of the new company, said yesterday that she had returned to England after a change of policy at the Dublin City Ballet; 13 of the dancers had accompanied her.

The new company of 20 dancers plans to give three seasons a year at East Grinstead, and then tour theatres in the south for a further 20 weeks. The first season will be in October.

FARES CUT

British Rail is to cut fares on many trains between London and Glasgow by more than half. A £20 return is being offered on four daytime trains and one overnight express. The normal second class return fare is £51.50.

Father jailed for attacks on 10 week twins

A father who was said to have inflicted horrifying injuries on his 10-week twin sons was jailed yesterday.

Philip Anderson, aged 21, a mini-cab driver of Sydenham Hill Estate, Sydenham, south London, was jailed for 15 months after being found guilty at Inner London Crown Court of wilfully neglecting his son, Jonathan, and wilfully assaulting the twin brother, James.

The court was told that the twins suffered appalling injuries during November and December last year. When Jonathan was admitted to Guy's Hospital with a suspected broken leg, he was also



Photograph by John Player

Mr Roy Jenkins face to face with a resident of Warrington yesterday as he began his by-election campaign there. His reception during an hour's tour was not uniformly friendly. Mrs Elsie Richardson, a bus driver's wife, told him: "You should get back to Labour. You can't have it all ways." But the Social Democrats' front runner remained unruffled, waving politely at building workers who jeered from 40ft

high scaffolding. And he did receive support. Mrs Josephine Barker of Higham Avenue, Warrington, who normally supports Labour, said: "I will vote for him because it's time we had something done for this town. He won't win but it will give Labour and support during the by-election campaign. The Liberals have agreed not to stand in Warrington and they have said they will actively support Mr Jenkins."

Mr Jenkins, who said he was getting to know the town better and was not on "an electioneering, flesh-peddling visit", will be back next week to hold political surgeries. Later he said he expected Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, to speak in Warrington in his support during the by-election campaign. The Liberals have agreed not to stand in Warrington and they have said they will actively support Mr Jenkins.

IN BRIEF

Poison drums on island beaches

Canisters containing liquid which can maim or possibly kill if it penetrates the skin have been washed up on-isle of Wight beaches. Anyone splashed by the liquid is advised to go immediately to the nearest hospital.

Firemen wearing protective clothing have removed more than 12 cans and drums from the beaches. Some are stamped Bayer, the name of a German drug company. It is believed they have been swept from a ship.

NF woman fined £200

Mrs Irene Nobbs, aged 37, of Dartford, a National Front supporter, was fined £200 by Gravesend magistrates yesterday after admitting threatening behaviour at an election meeting at Gravesend, Kent, in April. Stephen Brown, aged 21, of Tunbridge Wells, was fined £300 for abusive behaviour.

Hunt for rapist

Police suspect that a man who raped a girl hitch-hiker at Knifepoint in Wales on Wednesday afternoon is responsible for similar attacks elsewhere in Britain. Forces throughout Britain were cooperating in a search for the man aged 40 to 45. He was driving a green Saab 900. Talbot with a cream interior.

Murder charge

Michael Frankum, aged 19, of Wealdstone, north London, was remanded in custody until June 19 by Harrow magistrates yesterday, charged with the murder of Mrs Margaret Cross, aged 74, who was found dead at her home in Wealdstone last week.

Farmers rebuffed

Farmers have given up hope of receiving state compensation for animals lost in the blizzards in April and crops destroyed in the floods in May. The National Farmers' Union said it had received a second rebuff from the Government in its claim for aid.

Dockers resume work

Liverpool dockers returned to work yesterday after their third 24-hour strike in a fortnight. The 3,500 dockers are protesting at delays in annual pay talks. Union negotiators are expected to meet port employers next week.

Top BBC TV post

Mr Christopher Capron, aged 45, assistant head of BBC Television Current Affairs, has been appointed head of the department from July 1. He succeeds Mr John Gau, who is leaving to become an independent producer.

SDP claims union members' support

By Our Political Staff

The Social Democratic Party is increasingly winning the support of individual trade unionists, who know that the Labour Party is irrelevant. Mr William Rodgers, one of the leaders of the SDP, said last night.

Mr Rodgers, speaking in Leicester, said that union leaders should take a good hard look at themselves. They were guilty men, many were out of touch with their members, and few were properly elected by those they claimed to represent.

"They wring their hands at the decline and fall of the Lab-

our Party but they must take the blame. Their spineless leadership in industrial matters led to the chaos of the winter of discontent that destroyed Mr Callaghan's government. Their arrogant show of political muscle has resulted in an electoral college which has encouraged the antics of Tony Benn."

Mr Rodgers said that in 1979 almost half the trade unionists had declined to vote Labour. In Shoreham-by-Sea, West Sussex, last night, Mr Eric Heffer, a member of Labour's national executive committee, said that the political forces of the establishment were hoping

the SDP would sufficiently confuse the electorate to keep Labour out of office at the next election.

He said that the SDP's ideas added up to a mild version of conservatism, with the added ingredient of the demand for proportional representation.

The SDP, Mr Heffer said, was a media creation. "It has no real roots among the people but for a period it will be a nuisance to Labour, until it is thoroughly seen through for what it is, a party designed to halt Labour's progress towards a just democratic socialist society."

Poussin export licence curb angers duke

By Frances Gibb

Mr Paul Channon, Minister for the Arts, has withheld for three months the export licence for a painting by Nicolas Poussin which was sold in April by the Duke of Devonshire at Christie's for £1,815,000 (including buyer's premium).

The decision, based on the unanimous recommendation of the Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art, is to give British museums a chance to match the purchase price. If any succeeds by September 12 the painting will stay in Britain.

The Duke of Devonshire last night attacked the decision as despicable. "The reviewing committee, and through them the Government, have behaved absolutely appallingly. This picture was offered to the National Gallery and every major provincial gallery in the country and they all said 'no'."

The delay would mean that a total of five months had elapsed since the sale. "And who pays the interest all this time? This money is not needed to pay for racehorses or gambling debts; it is to create a trust to keep Chatsworth going for the nation", he said.

Three days ago, the duke

issued a High Court writ against Wildenstein's, the international firm of art dealers, which bought the work "Holy Family with the Infant St John" on behalf of two Californian museums, the J. Paul Getty Museum and the Norton Simon Foundation.

The dealers have still not paid the duke for the work which he sold to endow a charitable foundation to run Chatsworth, his family home. Wildenstein's main aim - the deal was subject to an export licence being granted.

The Chatsworth House Trust says that was a clear agreement involving a payment of £550,000 in 28 days and of the balance in 90 days. It is estimated the duke is losing more than £4,000 investment income a week.

The Office of Arts and Libraries explained yesterday: "In considering the length of stop, the committee was aware that the painting had already been offered to various public collections prior to being sent to auction, but noted that the price at which it had been offered appeared to be substantially higher than that at which it was subsequently sold."

MPs ask Whitelaw to let Pakistani woman stay

By a Staff Reporter

Six MPs, five of them members of the Shadow Cabinet, have called on Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, to withdraw his appeal against a tribunal decision to allow a Pakistani-born woman to stay in Britain.

The Home Office is protesting against the ruling of an immigration appeals tribunal last July in favour of Mrs Yasira Begum, who has been living in Manchester for the past five years. It claims that her marriage, which has broken down, was one of convenience.

The Labour MPs, Mr Gerald Kaufman, MP for Manchester, Ardwick, Mr Roy Hattersley, MP for Birmingham Spark-

brook, Mr Merlyn Rees, MP for Leeds, South, Mr Eric Varley, MP for Chesterfield, Mr Neil Kinnock, MP for Bedwellty and Mr Andrew Bennett, MP for Stockport, North, say that Mr Whitelaw has time to adopt another course of action.

Mr Kaufman, who is Mrs Begum's MP, has already asked the Home Secretary to drop the appeal for humanitarian reasons. His request was rejected because, the Home Office said, it was important to clarify the points of law which had arisen.

But the MPs maintain it is open to the Home Secretary to appeal on points of law

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Saudis may pay for rebuilding of Iraqi reactor

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, June 12

Saudi Arabia is believed to have made a tentative offer to pay for the rebuilding of the Iraqi nuclear reactor in the hope of moderating continued Arab anger at last Sunday's Israeli attack.

However, judging by last night's Arab League conference in Baghdad, restraint is scarcely called for. The League issued a list of 11 resolutions, each characterised by its relative mildness, the harshest of which called for no more than an end to American arms supplies to Israel.

The conference was unanimous in its condemnation of the United States as well as Israel and in their demand for Arab unity. But the League seemed prepared to work within the framework of the United Nations in its desire to impose sanctions against Israel.

No one, it seems, suggested at the meeting that Israel should be expelled from the United Nations, although several Arab nations, including Libya, had suggested this earlier in the week.

There was nothing very moderate, however, about the reactions of some individual Arab nations. As the League was meeting, Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, was telling a mass rally near Tripoli that the Arabs should destroy Israel's nuclear plants at Dimona. If such an operation was successful, it would scatter nuclear debris over a huge area.

The Saudis and other Gulf nations regard such statements with the Libyans as rhetorical nonsense, but they are fully aware of the dangers which such words represent.

Libya suspects that it might be the next target of an Israeli attack and is aware of the arsenal of Soviet-manufactured aircraft which could make a tempting target.

It is always possible that the Arab League is choosing its words carefully in order to mount a surprise diplomatic offensive through the United Nations. A sudden demand that the United Nations for Israel's expulsion would cause embarrassment for the United States, which has already condemned the attack on the Iraqi reactor.

Saudi Arabia's offer to compensate Iraq for the destruction of the reactor was also reported today by the pro-Libyan newspaper *As Safir* in Beirut.

The paper suggested that it was Saudi Arabia's offer to make amends for "allowing" Israeli aircraft to fly over its territory.

At least one Arab diplomatic source here said that the Saudi offer was made—and was formalised at a meeting last night between Prince Saud al-Faisal, the Saudi Foreign Minister—but whether Iraq accepted the offer, it made, is not known.

□ Baghdad: French technicians and Iraqi officials crowded into a Roman Catholic church in Baghdad to pay tribute to the Frenchman who was killed in the Israeli raid.

The manager of the French company building the Osirak reactor refused to comment on the raid. About 400 French technicians are involved in the project.—Reuters.

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Reagan will not back anti-Israel sanctions

From David Cross, Washington, June 12

The United States today ruled out categorically any move by the United Nations to impose mandatory sanctions against Israel in retaliation for its attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

A White House official, disclosing this to reporters said President Reagan and his senior defence and foreign policy advisers had discussed a number of possible American responses to the debate on the raid which was taking place in the United Nations Security Council. Washington's response would depend on the course of the debate.

The official also said no decision had yet been made on future deliveries of American-built military equipment to Israel pending an investigation into the circumstances surrounding last Sunday's attack.

In addition to deciding how to approach the United Nations debate, Mr Reagan and his advisers were also trying to prevent the consequence of the Israeli raid from destroying the Administration's Middle East peace efforts.

During separate meetings with Israeli and moderate Arab ambassadors in Washington last night, Mr Reagan said that the attack had undermined the urgency of resolving the Lebanese missile crisis as well as finding a just and lasting peace settlement between Israel and its Arab neighbours.

During yesterday's ambassadorial encounters at the White House, Mr Reagan tried to keep on good terms with both the Arabs and the Israelis. He told the Arab representatives that he had been shocked and disappointed by the Israeli attack, while reassuring Mr Ephraim Evron, the Israeli Ambassador in Washington, that there would be no "retaliatory" action.

Mr Evron, who delivered a personal letter from Mr Prime Minister Begin, urged Mr Reagan to suspend temporarily the delivery to Israel of four American-built F16 fighter bombers.

Mr Reagan was reported to have told Mr Evron that the ambassadors from Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Bahrain, Morocco and Sudan that instead of bombing the reactor, the Israelis should have used a more peaceful means of preventing Iraq from acquiring nuclear weapons capability.

After the meetings at the White House both the Israelis and the Arabs expressed satisfaction at what they had been told. While welcoming the suspension of the F16s as a useful first step, the Arabs said that they were still hoping for further retaliatory moves by Washington. Mr Evron was upset that Mr Reagan had not promised to lift the suspension on the delivery of the aircraft immediately.

While Washington continues its efforts to steer a delicate central course between Israel and the moderate Arabs, Mr Philip Habib, Mr Reagan's Middle East peace envoy, remains in Beirut hoping that he will be able to pursue his diplomatic shuttle.

Mr Habib's peace mission began more than a month ago but he has been marking time for the past couple of weeks.

□ European worry: With Arab anger and resentment over the Israeli attack now concentrated on demands for United Nations sanctions, Western Europe faces a difficult choice next week (Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes).

Either the Europeans support the Arab call for action against Israel in the Security Council debate, expected to start on Monday, and probably create a split with the United States, or Britain and France, with its backing of the European partners, use their veto, and risk being denounced by the Soviet bloc and most of the Third World.

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On his feet again: First picture of James Brady (left) the White House press secretary, since he was shot in the head during the assassination attempt on President Reagan. He and medical staff look out from their Washington hospital at a get-well banner.

Baseball strike bowls over US

From Michael Leapman, New York, June 12

If the sound of an English summer is the sensuous thrack of willow against leather, the American equivalent is the raucous cry of "Beer! Hot dogs! Pretzels!" in the stands and baseball fields across the country.

Alas, no more, or not for a while. Professional baseball players in main leagues went on strike this morning over a contract dispute. Even if talks today succeed in resolving the issue, most of tonight's games will have to be cancelled.

The damage to the social fabric of the United States can scarcely be exaggerated. Baseball is the national summer game in a far more integral sense than cricket is in England.

From April to October it dominates not just the stadiums of big cities but television screens everywhere. Night after night, and on warm weekends, the New York Yankees, the Houston Astros, the Boston Red Sox, the Los Angeles Dodgers and the rest perform their balletic and muscular rituals dressed in weird, turn-of-the-century uniforms.

While cricket keeps something of its upper-class origins, baseball would be the sport of the working class if Americans would admit to having one. The crowds—shirt-sleeved, plump and vociferous—come from cramped semi-detached houses in suburbs near the grounds.

Now, after serving six years, players can opt to become free agents, offering themselves to the highest bidder. Some of the bids have been high indeed.

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French Socialists in sight of majority

From Ian Murray, Paris, June 12

The official campaign for the first round of the French parliamentary elections and tonight with the left in general and the Socialists in particular calmly confident of success in Sunday's vote.

There are 2,760 candidates for the 491 seats, compared with 4,266 candidates two years ago. The big decrease is largely because the parties, opposed to the left have agreed to bury their differences in order to withstand the Socialist challenge.

In consequence there is a single UNR (Union for the New Majority) candidate in 385 seats supported officially by both the RPR Gaullist movement and the UDF Giscardian movement. Primaries between official candidates for the two parties will take place in only 88 seats.

On the left, however, there will be primaries in almost every seat, and the indications are that the Socialists could capture at least half of the Communist Party's 85 seats. Support for President Mitterrand was higher in 44 of these seats than it was for M Georges Marchais, the Communist leader, during the presidential elections.

Since the victory of President Mitterrand there has been a noticeable swing of public opinion behind the Socialist Party. Soundings made this week suggest they could win what is French terms a 37 per cent of the vote and so win an absolute majority in the National Assembly with anything up to 300 of the seats. Communist Party support is expected to settle at around the 15 per cent won by M Marchais in the presidential campaign.

On the other side the RPR would seem to be doing the better and are expected to win support from around 23 per cent, leaving the UDF with just 12 per cent. This rapid eclipse of the UDF was inevitable with the defeat of M Giscard d'Estaing, but M Jacques Chirac, who has fought a particularly energetic campaign, must doubt his chances of raking in over a third of the new opposition if his RPR movement does not do better.

In all the left will have to win 40 seats in order to form a majority in the National Assembly. Without this majority President Mitterrand would be unable to enact his programme, which is why he dissolved the house on taking office, and why the two rounds of these legislative elections have been called.

Also try to see that what was done in France in both these respects was also adopted by other countries in the EEC. The standpoint of the CNPP, the French Employers Organization, remains on the surface as far removed from the unions' as it was last July when labour representatives at the negotiations finally rejected its proposals. The CNPP is determined to bargain on a reduction of working hours, provided it involves a corresponding reduction in pay—and therefore costs—against a more rational utilization of plant and of working time.

What is really aiming at is an adjustment of the social laws of 1936, instituting the 40-hour week and certain limitations on night and women's work. The unions have hitherto regarded these laws as sacred, and part of the gains of the Popular Front Government.

The Communist dominated CGT union insists on a cut in the working week to 38 hours immediately, without any loss of pay. The left-wing CFDT, which is the Socialist Party, wants a cut to 35 hours in three years. The moderate Force Ouvrière does not lay down any firm timetable. These two regard some pay adjustment as essential.

All the negotiating partners will meet on June 22 at the headquarters of the CNPP. If no agreement is reached by next October, both sides will submit reports and it will then be up to the Government.

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China criticizes Vatican appointment of bishop

Peking, June 12.—The Chinese Government today accused the Vatican of interference in China's internal affairs with the Pope's nomination of Father Domingue Tang as Archbishop of Canton.

The denunciation, made by an official spokesman, repeated that made yesterday by the Chinese Catholic Church, which is allied to the regime.

The Chinese church, which itself appointed Father Tang as Bishop of Canton last October, said that the Vatican's first consecration by the Pope since the two churches split in 1957.

The Chinese church also criticized Bishop Tang, who, it said, left China last year shortly after completing a 22-year term in a Canton prison on suspicion of having been a counter-revolutionary.

The consecration of Bishop Tang last week thus appeared to have revived a conflict that began in 1957, when the self-styled "Patriotic" Church of China declared itself independent of the Vatican and began naming its own bishops, at the Chinese Government's insistence.

The controversy also arose just as the two churches had begun tentative attempts at establishing a dialogue.

The last Vatican nomination of a Chinese bishop was in 1955, when Archbishop Yang Guang-chi was named. Bishop of Yuci.—Agence France-Presse.

□ Hongkong: The strong reaction of the Chinese church has now spread here with a "successful" attack by Chinese Protestants against the joint Lutheran Communication Committee. (Richard Hughes writes).

The Rev David Chiang, the committee's general secretary, announced today that he would abandon the making of a proposed evangelical film *Boxer Rebellion*, after angry protests by the Rev Shen Derong, the general secretary of the Chinese Christian Three-Self Patriotic Movement.

In defence of the film, Mr Chiang said that the tragic combination of Christianity and imperialism was human-made and not necessarily a natural birth.

The film was planned to make plain the context of Christian faith through the concrete historical facts to clarify the common misconception of Christianity being a means of imperialism and to point out harmony of being a good Christian and a dignified Chinese.

However, Mr Chiang emphasized that the committee wished to promote unity between Lutherans inside and outside China and so the film would be abandoned, although HK\$70,000 (£7,000) had already been spent on its production, which would have cost an estimated HK\$1.5m for showing inside China and among overseas Chinese.

The committee will now attempt the production of an alternative evangelical film, *The Third Angel*, written by Miss Esther Sheen, who also wrote the script for the rejected film.

Chinese party representatives in Hongkong hinted today that this film would also be unacceptable.

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Brezhnev warning to Nato

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, June 12

The Soviet Union would find a way to react rapidly and aggressively to any military challenge by the West, and felt duty-bound to do so, President Brezhnev said today.

At a Kremlin meeting with Mr Olof Palme, the former Swedish prime minister, who is here at the head of an independent commission on disarmament, the Soviet leader said: "We will allow no one to infringe upon the legitimate interests of our security or upset the military strategic balance that has taken place in the world."

He accused Nato, and in particular the United States, of seeking military superiority over the Soviet Union. Washington was artificially generating fears of a Soviet threat and blackening Soviet policy to intimidate people and justify military preparations.

"The Soviet Union cannot shut its eyes to all this, and cannot but draw corresponding conclusions for itself."

He predicted that Nato would achieve nothing by deploying new missiles in Europe except a new spiral in the arms race.

The Soviet Union stood for immediate, constructive talks.

The Soviet Union stood for immediate, constructive talks.

What destroys other cars, helps preserve ours.



Salt. It leaves a nasty taste in the mouth of most car manufacturers.

Because it's all too quick to point out weaknesses in body design. Flaws in paintwork. And skimping on underseal.

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If we don't, out comes a new car complete with a 6 year anti-corrosion warranty.

That's why every Volkswagen is worth its salt.



US Namibia visit helps parties with Pretoria ties

From Eric Marsden, Windhoek, June 12

The American Government mission led by Mr William Clark, Deputy Secretary of State, spent most of today meeting representatives of Namibian internal political parties, thus recognizing them as separate entities involved in the search for a peaceful settlement.

This, more than what was said at the talks, is regarded here as the main significance of the visit, because it reversed the stand taken by the United Nations that the internal parties have no standing in the negotiations and are puppets of South Africa.

The Geneva conference in January collapsed because the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), the ruling party in the Namibia National Assembly, was refused equal status with the South-West African People's Organization (Swapo) and was able to attend the conference only as part of the South African Government delegation.

In April the Rev Peter Kalangua, the DTA president, was invited to address the United Nations Security Council by America, Britain and France, but was denied a hearing by a majority vote of the council.

Today, Mr Kalangua led his party in the 80 minutes of talks with the mission. He said Mr Clark made no specific proposals and was not prepared to say what American policy was on Namibia, but Mr Kalangua said he got the impression that "they will work out something."

Mr Dirk Mudge, the DTA chairman, told the visitors that a settlement could not be based on the present Security Council Resolution 435. A United Nations military force to supervise the election was not acceptable. He added that it was unfair to expect the DTA

to take part in an election so long as Swapo was regarded by the United Nations as the sole representative of Namibia's people, and while Mr Martti Ahtisaari remained the United Nations commissioner for the territory.

Mr Mudge called on the Americans to take dramatic action to revise resolution 435. On minority guarantees, he believed to be one of the elements of the American initiative, he said an elected constituent assembly should be forced to include guarantees of democracy and non-alignment.

The DTA issued full texts of its statements and memoranda to the mission. This ended a two-day news silence since Mr Clark arrived in Cape Town accompanied by Dr Chester Conner, the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, and Mr Elliot Abrams, the Assistant Secretary of State for International Organizations.

Several smaller parties told the American mission that they disagreed with the DTA and supported the continued involvement of the United Nations in preparations for independence. They included, surprisingly, a five-man team representing the internal wing of Swapo, which has kept a low profile in recent months.

Mr Clark remained silent on his arrival in Windhoek, saying only that his talks with the South African Government in Cape Town had been constructive.

Mr R. P. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, arrived later, having stayed behind for further consultations with Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister.

He said last night that obstacles still remained, particularly over the role of United Nations forces which could mean an amendment to Resolution 435. But in Windhoek he said there were no impediments to progress in the discussions with the Americans.

Mailed fist of Kremlin displayed to Russians

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, June 12

Pravda today published the full text of the toughly-worded letter sent to the Polish Communist Party. This unusual step seems to have been provoked by the widespread leaking of the letter's contents in Warsaw.

Its publication here gave ordinary Russians first-hand evidence of the anger and concern within the Soviet leadership at what is happening in Poland, and left them in no doubt that Moscow is running out of patience with the Polish party and its leaders.

All public communications with fellow members of the Warsaw Pact are couched in clichés about fraternal friendship and solidarity, but today Russians have a rare chance to glimpse the mailed fist behind the velvet mask.

The letter, similar to one sent to the Czechoslovak party four days before the Soviet invasion in 1968, was not intended for publication and the Russians appear to be very angry at having their hand forced by Mr Stanislaw Kania, the Polish party leader.

There is evidence that Moscow is far from pleased at the outcome of the Polish Central Committee meeting. Almost nothing was said in the press here about the discussions, which is unusual for an important meeting of a fraternal party. No mention has been made publicly of the Polish leaders' determination to stick to their reformist course.

Moscow was probably hoping that Mr Kania would be ousted by Polish hardliners.

Today Tass said that in spite of the Polish Central Committee's promise that people spreading subversive propaganda would be brought to account, Samizdat (Home-produced) leaflets with "dirty slanderous inventions" were still being distributed.

The report, like several from appear in the overseas service of Tass. Such statements, whose every word is now authorized only at the highest level, are intended mainly for the Poles and for the Soviet Media.



Mr Haig leaves Government House after visiting Sir Murray MacLehose (centre), Governor of Hongkong.

Haig warns Moscow to leave Poland alone

Hongkong, June 12.—Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, today issued a new warning to Moscow against attempting any repression in Poland.

Mr Haig, who is here preparing for talks with Chinese leaders in Peking starting on Sunday, summoned reporters to attack what he repeatedly described as a very threatening letter from the Kremlin to leaders of the Polish Communist Party.

He said the letter, warning the Warsaw leaders they must do more to curb the reformist drive, had raised the level of tension despite an apparent absence of new military preparations.

Mr Haig added: "Any external or internal repression

from the Soviet Union will have profound and lasting effects."

Mr Haig was asked today if his reference to internal repression was a suggestion that Polish authorities should not themselves repress the reform movement. He said he would not presume to interfere in internal Polish affairs but there were several options short of direct military intervention which could constitute Soviet interference.

Such intervention, he said, would have an impact on the full range of East-West relations, including the talks on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

Disputing a statement by Mr Brezhnev that preliminary talks had not begun, Mr Haig said high-ranking United

States and Soviet officials had been talking in Washington. The aim was to prepare for his meeting with Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, at the United Nations in late September.—Reuter.

Peking: Two days before Mr Haig's arrival here, the Communist Party has warned that United States arms sales to Taiwan could sour relations between Peking and Washington (David Bonavia writes).

"This is a stupid move which has no future," a commentary said in the party organ, the People's Daily. How can this fail to cause damage to Chinese-American strategic relations?"

In recent years China has tended to overlook routine arms sales to Taiwan by the United States, but the proposal

to supply the island with advanced fighter aircraft has reached a raw nerve here. Recalling that some American public figures had proposed the sale of advanced military equipment to the People's Republic in exchange for the continuation of unimpeded arms sales to Taiwan, the commentator said: "These would not be advanced arms anyway. They do not sell really advanced arms."

He went on to attack the idea of even-handed arms sales to China and Taiwan. "To introduce some foreign technology is helpful as the self-reliant construction of modern national defence, but if foreign countries do not supply advanced technology, China will carry out the modernization of its defence as in the past."

UN admits paying for press publicity

From Bernard Kossler, New York, June 12

Despite repeated denials, the United Nations now says it has at least eight of its agencies have contributed to subsidizing for foreign newspapers the publication of articles reflecting the organization's views on economic aid.

The agencies, according to confidential documents, have given \$60,000 (\$30,000) in cash and services to the controversial project, a fraction of the \$125m donated by Mr Ryoichi Sasakawa, a Japanese businessman.

Mr Yasushi Akashi, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Public Information, said he did not know of the contributions until he was asked about them. In press briefings, published letters and interviews, Mr Akashi had claimed all the funds came from the Japanese donor.

United Nations officials, according to one of the documents, had promised to give money to the project as long ago as 1978. The same document quotes Mr Kenneth Dudgeon, a senior official here, as saying that the plan would create a direct link with newspapers, including editors, that would lead to stronger cooperation between the organization and newspapers, which were so influential in guiding public opinion.

Mr Dudgeon, from Ghana, is Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation. He is second in the hierarchy to Dr Kurt Waldheim, the Secretary-General.

The project involved 16 newspapers which printed supplements starting in mid-1979. The supplements were not labelled as advertising nor carried any identifying marks. The fund for the funding had come from.

Of the newspapers, one, the Journal do Brasil, declined to take any money. The other 15 received \$432,000 in cash. The largest recipients were Ashai Shikhar and the New York Times, each of which received \$43,000.

The rest of the fund, paid for quarterly meetings, most in European cities, where editors, their representatives and United Nations officials discussed future issues. The fund has been exhausted, but the United Nations is seeking to replenish it.

Mr Elliot Abrams, the American Assistant Secretary of State for International Organizations, said the project violated journalistic ethics. He also warned the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) against its plan to impose licensing and a code of behaviour for journalists.

United Nations officials who took part in the planning of the supplements said that Dr Waldheim was a significant force. One aide said he was putting pressure on the agencies to come up with the money.

The confidential document describing the project's birth is an account of a meeting of agency heads on October 31, 1978. It shows that many promised contributions but not all delivered. Mr Henry Labouisse, then head of the United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef), was reported to have certain reservations. He was known to believe that it was improper for the United Nations to give newspapers money, and Unicef did not do so.

The United Nations records are incomplete, but several divisions provided parts of the financial story. Mr Warwick Stuart, of the trust fund for special public information activities, could account for only three gifts: \$5,000 from the International Civil Aviation Organization in 1979; \$5,000 from the United Nations Development Fund in 1980; and \$10,000 from the United Nations Environment Programme in 1980 and 1981.

Leila Doss, director of the division for economic and social information, added two more: \$2,000 from the International Labour Organization; and \$5,000 from the World Health Organization, both in 1979.

In addition, World Bank officials said they provided \$10,000 in 1979 and a spokesman for the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization said it gave \$3,000. Finally, Mr Joseph Mehan, of Unesco, said his agency provided translation, interpretation, secretaries and other services to the directors' meetings worth \$20,000 in 1979. Mr Mehan said he same services were given the next year but no estimate was made of this worth.

Mr Akashi's predecessor, Mr Genichi Akatani, raised the bulk of the money from Mr Sasakawa, the Japanese head of organized powerboat racing, the sport that draws the heaviest betting in Japan. Mr Akatani frequently proposed that only United Nations agencies contributing to the fund should be licensed to run an examination of the supplements above that this rule was not followed.

New Afghan premier will boost Karmal's power

From Trevor Fishlock, Delhi, June 12

The power struggle in Afghanistan's ruling party has taken a significant turn with the appointment of a new Prime Minister. President Babrak Karmal has given the post to Sadrul Ali Khatmand, a close colleague.

It is, effectively, a new post because Mr Karmal has until now been President, Prime Minister and party chief. The appointment of a Prime Minister, as well as other changes at the top, strengthen the position of Mr Karmal's minority Parcham group over the Khalq faction in the ruling party.

Brutal and murderous feuding between the two groups has characterized the Kabul regime since the Russians occupied Afghanistan and Mr Karmal became President in December 1979.

The Khalqis, who had the ascendancy during the Taraki and Amin regimes, which preceded Mr Karmal's, have been

Fishermen arrested by N Korea

From Jacqueline Reditt, Seoul, June 12

Twenty-one South Korean fishermen have been captured and their 48-ton fishing vessel seized by North Korean coastguards, according to a statement issued today by the South Korean National Fisheries Administration (NFA).

The NFA said the men were returning to the port of Incheon about 15 miles due west of Seoul yesterday and in a thick sea mist had strayed in the direction of North Korean waters. The NFA emphasized, however, that the fishermen were not actually in North Korean territory when they were arrested.

The NFA urged North Korea to return the fishermen immediately on humanitarian grounds. There have been numerous incidents involving South Korean fishermen seized by the North Korean Navy.

Since the end of the Korean war in 1953, the South Koreans say, 3,531 of their fishermen have been captured and 468 are still being held in North Korea. Last month 19 South Korean fishermen were released by North after spending 254 days in captivity.

Parties give support to Spadolini

From John Earle, Rome, June 12

Senator Giovanni Spadolini, leader of the small Republican Party, today got off to an encouraging start in his efforts to form a new Italian Government. It will be the forty-first since the war and the first not to be headed by a Christian Democrat.

After seeing leaders of the Christian Democrat, Socialist and Communist parties, he said he had received indications of support from the first two. He planned an emergency programme limited to certain essential points for dealing with the grave moral and economic crisis gripping the country.

Senator Spadolini's consultations, however, are still at an early stage, and he may not succeed in drawing up a programme and allocating ministerial portfolios before local elections on June 21 affecting nine million voters.

The outgoing Government, headed by Signor Arnaldo Forlani, was overwhelmed by revelations about the extent to which leading figures in political and public life had allowed themselves to become enmeshed in the affairs of the clandestine masonic group, P2.

War of words at Madrid conference

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, June 12

The United States accused the Soviet Union of interfering in the European Security Conference in Madrid today of carrying out an unprecedented military build-up while talking peace, and of practising political and military intimidation in Poland.

In a speech crammed with figures reflecting the Soviet military might, Mr Max Kampelman, the head of the United States delegation, replied to what he called a vituperative attack from the Soviet Union and several of its allies last Wednesday. Soviet representatives had claimed that American insistence on the human rights commitments in the Helsinki Pact of 1975 represented

an interference in Moscow's internal affairs.

Mr Kampelman, the head of the Soviet delegation, said the United States was engaged in a campaign to make his country the "bugbear" of Europe.

The reference to Poland by Mr Kampelman, who did not name the country but left no doubt about its identity, brought a response from a Polish delegate.

The Polish diplomat claimed the Mr Kampelman's objective was to put Eastern European countries in a bad light and cover up an arms build-up by the United States. An East

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Contributions can be made in May for contracts starting June 1.

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two months' contributions. The index-linking is guaranteed, whatever happens to interest rates elsewhere.

How to get your money out
Although your contract is for five years, it can be terminated earlier — but you lose your index-linking. If you have been in the scheme for less than a year, you will get only your contributions back. Over that (but under five years), 6% a year tax-free interest will be added.

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All your money needs.



National Savings

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Saturday Review

Street-wise

William Klein and the photographer's eye

by John Heilpern

William Klein's photographs, like Klein himself, never quite seemed to belong. Perhaps in his dreams he secretly wanted them to, feeling it unjust that his work hadn't been widely enough recognized. Yet his pictures, which began as a furious protest against the establishment, influenced a whole generation of photographers, and the assumed cockiness of the man would disguise what bitterness he felt for he took some pleasure in remaining an outsider.

Among modern photographers, it could be that he is the joker in the pack. Without formal training, he set out to discover a way of taking pictures — and invented a prototype. A nonconformist, a displaced person, he is a man of enormous talent and enormous defensiveness. At times he can remind you of the middle-aged hip photographer portrayed by Dennis Hopper in Francis Ford Coppola's *Apocalypse Now*, a 60s figure, egotistical, and maddening. At other times, he can appear so boyish and enthusiastic, particularly about photography, that he seems more like Luke Skywalker going "Gee whiz!" at what the world contains.

In many ways the reputation of Klein, an American living in Paris, is similar to that of the highly regarded Robert Frank, a European living in America. It's now largely forgotten that Frank's classic work, *The Americans*, was dismissed at first by most critics and intellectuals. Klein's book *New York*, which established his reputation in Europe, has never been published in America.

Klein returned to the United States from his adopted country, France, for eight months in 1954-55, publishing *New York* in 1956. Frank, a Swiss expatriate, travelled through America in 1955 and 1956, publishing *The Americans* in 1958. In different ways, both men rebelled against the consciously elegant and beautiful. Both took a tough look at America — though Frank was wry and could be distant, whereas Klein was violent and personal. Frank used mostly one camera, one lens, one technique; Klein experimented with flash, wide-angle, grab shots, abstraction, blur, close-up, accidents, deformations, harsh printing, special layouts, and inking. Frank was concerned with showing America as never before, Klein with ways of showing it as never before.

Both men were later to abandon photography for films, as if photography had become an outdated profession, like pearl diving.

One of the ironies of Klein's career is that it was *Vogue* magazine that helped to finance his so-called barbaric New York pictures (though *Vogue* didn't publish them). While Klein was photographing New York, he began a decade of work taking glamorous but innovative fashion pictures for *Vogue*. Only photographs, it seems, can move with ease between salon and slum and battlefield. Just as Klein's pictures rarely include a still life, his own life and variable career were often on the move — sometimes for the better, sometimes times to the point of self-destruction.

He has a knack of offending people, particularly those who might help him. He possesses a breezy combination of principle and opportunism. A maverick by nature, Klein puts up a show of taking the rough with the smooth, as if to take life and the tangled subject of photography too seriously would be to betray the street-wise image he likes to project. "Photography — it's no big deal," he likes to say in his hip way, while giving the impression of half hoping that he's wrong. It isn't that he is frivolous about photography. He prefers to demystify it, which is refreshing.

His pictures were first criticized as the rough work of an amateur street photographer. Yet his deliberate antitechnique has in itself become adopted as a technique, and the pictures, far from being amateur, are rooted in Klein's early artistic training in France with Fernand Léger, the first painter to confront modern urban reality.

"In the 1950s I couldn't find an American publisher for my New York pictures," he says. "Everyone I showed them to said, 'Ech! This isn't New York — too ugly, too seedy, too one-sided.' They said, 'This isn't photography.' Even today, when Manhattan is frequently romanticized on film, Klein's pictures strike some as too violent (although no one could claim that New York isn't violent). In fact, violence is to be found less in Klein's subjects, more in the way he photographed them.

In his pictures there are reflections of himself — hybrids of the uncompromising and expedient, aggressiveness and fun, innocence and confusion within the smart guy.

In the best of Klein's pictures, the more you look, the more you find. When he's being overmanipulative and pushy, when the camouflaged insecurity of the



man comes to the surface, there's an imposed theatricality. But when he's improvising from the gut, working at the very edge of his intuition and knowledge, the outcome takes on the unique characteristics of "a Klein picture."

When I first visited Klein at his home in Paris, a terrorist bomb had only a few days before destroyed a student restaurant on the ground floor. The building was still guarded by police. No one had been killed, but several people were left fighting for their lives. When I asked Klein about it, he said that his wife was among the first on the scene and she did what she could, holding the injured in her arms.

"She managed to stop some of the panic," he explained. "There was blood all over the place, but she helped out."

"And you?" I asked.

"You want to know?" he replied, looking edgy. "I took pictures. My first instinct was to grab a camera."

In Klein's film *Qui êtes-vous, Polly Maggoo?* an empty-headed model suddenly says to the cameraman filming her: "The end of the world could come tomorrow and all you'd do is film it."

"She wasn't so dumb," said Klein when I mentioned the scene to him.

Then what did he think was his responsibility to the people he photographed?

"I didn't know what else to do. I had to do something. Frankly, I couldn't bear to hold someone's bloody head in my arms. I wouldn't have been much help. But the pictures did have some use. They were used to raise money for the victims. Maybe it was a sick thing to do, to take those pictures. But you know something? The wounded became obsessed by them, as if it were proof they lived to tell the tale. They kept asking me for the pictures."

What of his responsibility to other subjects — the New Yorkers he had photographed with a vengeance, for example?

"In New York I took responsibility for the people I photographed. I felt I knew them — the people, the way they relate to each other, the streets, the buildings, the city. And I tried to make sense of it all. I just photographed what I saw, though it's true I used the camera as a weapon in New York. In Tokyo it was more of a mask, a disguise. I had only the vaguest clue to what was going on. I wasn't there to judge anything. I was an outsider and felt pretty uncomfortable sometimes. Have you ever eaten an official Japanese dinner for four hours on your knees? It was different in New York. In a way it's true I had a lot of old scores to settle. I was involved. According to the Henri Cartier-Bresson scriptures, you're not to intrude

or editorialize, but I don't see how that's possible or why it should be. I loved and hated New York. Why shut up about it?"

But he manipulated New Yorkers and others?

"Not always. We're not completely brutal you know. I thought people could be provoked to pose or play a role in some situations. Why not? People have posed for portraits for centuries. When I was a kid in New York, if some tough kid caught you looking at him he'd say, 'Hey! What are you looking at?' If you said, 'I'm looking at you,' he'd say, 'Oh, yeah!' If you said, 'I'm not looking at you,' he'd say, 'Why not?' Either way you were in trouble. In rough neighbourhoods in New York it doesn't do to show you see certain people. It's better not to look. So if you point a camera at a stranger, you're almost breaking a tradition of not getting involved."

"Yet in a way, the camera erases involvement. It's accepted. In another way, it could be worse — a provocation and a threat. But

generally, the people I photographed in New York seemed flattered. If I manipulated them sometimes, they didn't seem to think they should mind. Elsewhere, if I'd get people to clown around with me, like people in Italy to pose in a hierarchical Roman way, I think that could be a valid picture. They're telling us something about themselves."

If a photographer provokes a picture, what is the picture really showing except the results of the provocation?

"Rather than catching people unaware, they show the face they want to show. Unposed, caught unaware, they might reveal ambiguous expressions, brows creased in vague internal contemplation, illegible, perhaps meaningless. Why not allow the subject the possibility of revealing his attitude toward life, his neighbour, even the photographer? Both ways are valid to me. In any case, very often people did things I couldn't have organized or imagined. A mother points a toy gun at her child's temple. Maybe I

asked her to do it. I honestly forget. But let's say I did, out of some perverse inspiration. At the same time, though, she holds the child's hand in the most tender, touching way. The way a subject reacts to the camera can create a kind of happening. Why pretend the camera isn't there? Why not use it? Maybe people will reveal themselves as violent or tender, crazed or beautiful. But in some way they reveal who they are. They will have taken a self-portrait."

Later, in discussing how meaningful such images can really be, Klein remembered this incident: While playing tennis, he was suddenly called away to a café next door to take a phone call. He was feeling good, feeling athletic, and had been playing good tennis. As he ran down the street to take the call, he passed a mirror. He was feeling trim and fit, but in the mirror he caught sight of what he describes as a lump of aging flesh — the image of himself. It was the strangest sensation. He was feeling great

but he didn't look great, feeling one way but looking another. It was a feeling of how much meaning can there be in any image? Behind anyone's eyes might be one truth, but the surface image doesn't reveal it. Photographers like to say that the surface is the reality — but is it? "So a picture can be completely wrong?" Klein began to laugh.

"But who's taking the picture? Take the image of myself in the mirror. I was running. Maybe I was annoyed by the telephone call, or worried. Maybe people I didn't see in the mirror were staring in the background or remained indifferent. The image in the mirror might not have told the whole story, but perhaps something was worth recording. But okay — say I take a picture of a man who looks ridiculous but is really a Nobel Prize winner. So what can I do? A camera isn't an X-ray machine. It can do lots of things, but it can do no more than it can do. It can show what things look like, not necessarily what they are. Perhaps people are pretty close to what they look like. A photograph can at least add something to the dossier. Maybe the image is just sad, or a document, or a shape, or something that triggers off many thoughts. But a photograph isn't a page from a novel. It's a photograph. It can be anything."

For Klein, much of what is wrong with criticism of photography is that it attempts to define what a photograph must be. How else, one wonders, can photography establish a scale of values? But for Klein, critics (as well as certain photographers, from Alfred Stieglitz to Cartier-Bresson) limit the possibilities of photography by trying to categorize and define it. For example, in *La chambre claire*, the last book Roland Barthes wrote before he died, the celebrated French critic and intellectual discussed a Klein picture. It was the picture of a child and a gun, and Barthes liked it. But Klein, who likes the picture too, doesn't like what Barthes had to say about it.

"He says it's moving and so on, but what obsesses him in the picture is the boy's mouthful of cavities. He can only see the bad teeth. Since it's Barthes talking we have to say 'Hmmm, that's interesting.' The prisoner being sentenced to the chair might see only the wart on the judge's nose. You might think there's something wrong with him, and, of course, there is. There is something wrong with Barthes, too, but that's what makes him Barthes. He calls the point of a photograph — what stabs you — the punctum. Here for him the punctum is the child's bad teeth. But he's more interested in what he sees than what the photographer sees. I saw other things when I took the picture. These kids in dirty clothes, poorer than I

was when I was growing up, could have meant danger when I was their age. I see that, and insane New York, the love, the mock violence, the smile, the patterned shirt, the two girls walking up in the background, the head cut off, the warm September morning, and what a kick they get out of the picture being taken and I of taking it. I see all this, and more, but Barthes isn't all that interested in what I see or what I've done. He's not listening to me — only to himself. Anyway, Barthes and many critics, even Sontag, talk about photography, not about photographers. Like Malraux talks about France, not about Frenchmen."

Then Klein thumbed through Susan Sontag's *On Photography*, listing her various definitions of photography: "the ideal arm of consciousness in its acquisitive mood... furnish of evidence... image of an image... narrowly selective transparency... almost as widely practised an amusement as sex and dancing... a defence against anxiety... tool of power... principal devices for experiencing chronic voyeuristic relation to the world which levels the meaning of all events... an act of non-intervention... predatory weapon... fantasy machine... ray gun... elegiac art... twilight art... memento mori... pseudo presence... incitements to reverie... attempts to contact or lay claims to another reality... a privileged moment... 'And that's only the first twenty-two pages!'" said Klein. "So who can pin down photography? We're drunk with images. She's sick of it. I'm sick of it. Everybody's sick of it. But we're often moved by old amateur photographs because they aren't concerned about theories of photography or what a picture must be. They're just photographs, without rules or dogmas."

Cartier-Bresson, you might say, is the nocturnal burglar who knows the combination of the safe in advance. He wears a mask, working by stealth with expert economy and grace. No one sees him at work; no one sees him leave. He is a wealthy burglar. Klein, on the other hand, proceeds about his work in broad daylight, carrying a hand grenade. He enjoys danger, preferring to dynamite the safe, and leaves a calling card on which are photographed his fingerprints. Cartier-Bresson says he's got it all wrong.

"I liked Cartier-Bresson's pictures," Klein explains, "but I didn't like his set of rules. So I reversed them. I thought his view that photography must be objective was nonsense. Because the photographer who pretends he's wiping all the slates clean in the name of objectivity doesn't exist. How can photography be noncommittal? Cartier-Bresson chooses to photograph this subject instead of that, he blows up another shot of the subject, and he chooses another one for publication. He's making a statement. He's making decisions and choices every second. I thought, if you're doing that, make it show."

So Klein consciously used blur in some of his photographs. But what if someone believes that blurred photographs are unsatisfactory, only for the reason that one can't see what's there?

"I'd say that such a person won't let the camera express itself. He's prejudiced. A camera can record the passage of time, if only for a fraction of a second. Why say it shouldn't? Besides, if you look carefully at life, you see blur. Shake your hand. Blur is a part of life. But why must a photograph be a mirror? Cartier-Bresson decrees that it is incorrect to use a wide-angle lens or to deform in any way. Only the 50-millimetre lens is supposed to be right, and a whole generation of photographers believe it. Most things I did with photography are considered acceptable today — except maybe this use of a wide-angle. It just seemed more normal to me than the 50-millimetre lens. You could even say the 50-millimetre is an imposition of a limited point of view. But neither lens is really normal or correct. Because in life we see out of two eyes, whereas the camera has only one. So whatever lens is used, all photographs are deformations of what you actually see with your eyes. In photography, I was interested in letting the machine loose in taking risks, exploring the possibilities of film, paper, printing in different ways, playing with exposures, with composition and accidents. It's all part of what an image can be, which is anything. Good pictures, bad pictures — why not?"

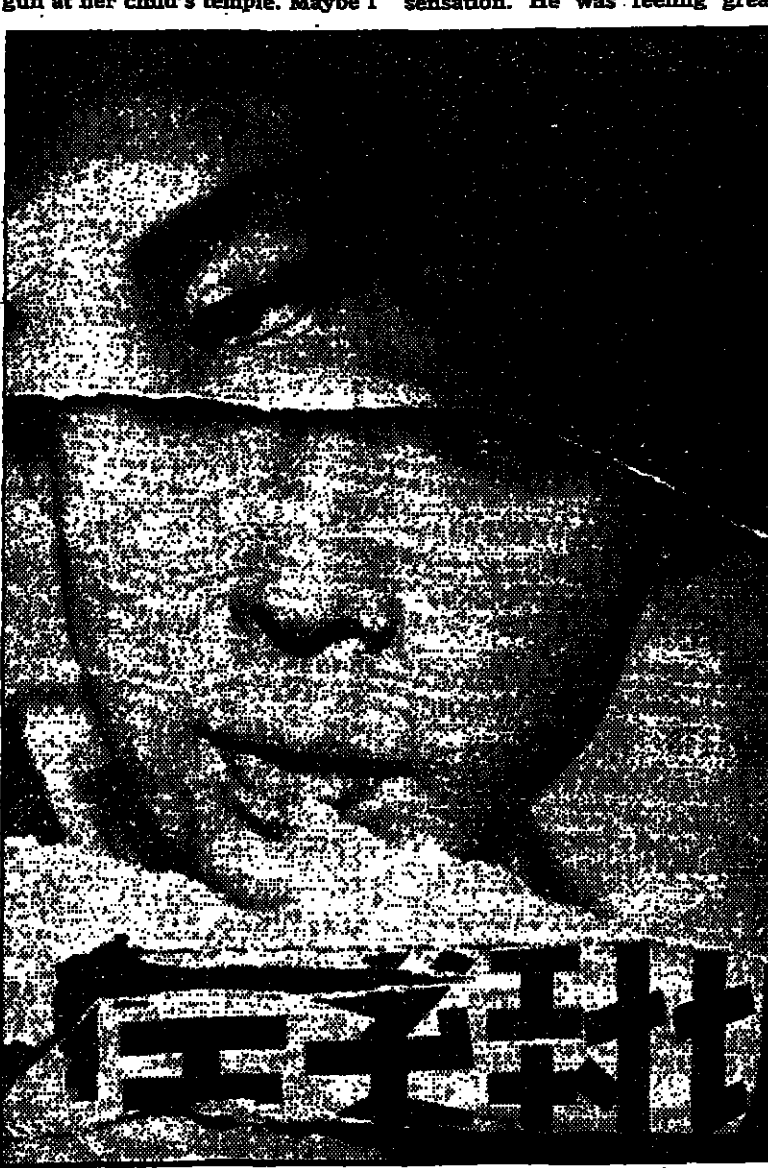
Why bad pictures?

"I mean the bad pictures that used to be unacceptable," said Mr Klein.

An extract from John Heilpern's introduction to an anthology of William Klein's work to be published this week by Phaidon Press (£25). An audio-visual exhibition devoted to Klein opens at the Photographers Gallery, London, on July 3.

Above:
New York, 1954:
poor kids
in dirty clothes,
love, a smile
and mock violence.
Klein saw
all this and more
as the
shutter clicked,
and he shared
their moment
of pleasure.

Right: Tokyo, 1961:
Klein
movie poster



Travel/Tony Rocca

A guided excursion through the American air maze

If it is true that more Britons than ever before will visit the United States this year — and the prediction remains valid despite the plunging pound — then it is also a fact that never has so much been offered to so many for so little.

De-regulation of the airline industry in the United States has opened travel opportunities unheard of only a few years ago, and the visiting British holidaymaker or business traveller is a prime target in the domestic air war now raging.

No fewer than 10 US carriers are offering European visitors "unlimited" travel passes on their continental services, with a bewildering range of prices, options and, well — limitations. It is a game any number of passengers may play, provided they are not residents of the United States, their tickets are bought before they leave home, and their journey begins and ends with a transatlantic flight.

Finding a way through this maze is rather like mastering a complicated new board game. You must learn to distinguish between stopovers (generally, stays of four hours or more) and transits for the purpose of making connections. Then there are blackout periods, which must not be allowed to shock or surprise; they simply denote time when travel is not permitted. A fair knowledge of geography helps, as does a supply of route maps (available from the airlines' London offices), a clear idea of precisely where you want to go and a good deal of patience.

The rewards are not inconceivable. Two examples: for £193 — £7 less than London/Munich return — Eastern will give you the freedom of the skies over 38 cities for 60 days. For £198, Braniff will let you fly First Class between 50 cities for 15 days, if such is your fancy. It's only £145 in Economy.

The anomalies of ticket costs, Europe versus America, are not new, but it brings the absurdity of them into sharp relief to realize that for a mere £1 more than British Airways charges for a one-way flight from London to Benbecula in the Hebrides a Skypass on Delta Air Lines currently places 87

cities within your grasp over 30 days. Delta's Skypass has been waiting for £198. It goes up to £141 on Monday. The chart should be seen as a primer to the exciting horizons revealed by this surge of competition. One has to draw one's own conclusions about "best buys" depending on itinerary requirements, and although Eastern boasts that its £193 Discover America fare is "questionably the best travel bargain around" who can say whether its 88 cities over 60 days is really better value than American Airlines' 63 cities over 60 days for £38 less?

American's See America fare rises to £206 on July 1 but says tickets issued before then will be charged at today's £155 irrespective of the date of travel. As well as considering which cities are served by the various airlines and the frequency of their flights, two other points should be borne in mind when assessing which horse to back for the course of your choice.

First, are you obliged to travel on the transatlantic sector of your journey with the same carrier whose airpass you are buying? The answer is far from academic: if you have freedom of choice you could save more money by using low-cost Standby or Walk-On fares with other airlines. For instance, four of our 10 airlines do not have connections to London but only three (Continental, Eastern and United) allow you to fly to America as well as return. TWA has a special tie-up with Air India and El Al from London and you must use one of these, thereby limiting your chances of a cheap seat.

The six other airlines all have their own London bases, but only five require you to use it. The odd one out is Delta, which says you may use any airline to get to America providing you have a confirmed seat. Ah yes, and you must start your Skypass itinerary at its home base: Atlanta, Georgia.

The second crucial question to ask is whether your routing must be predetermined — as TWA puts it, "proceeding in one basic direction to the farthest destination point and

following a similar pattern of return to final departure point". How much back-tracking is permitted will probably depend on the individual itinerary, and changes of route charged whenever tickets have to be reissued.

The three exceptions here are Eastern, which says other cities can be added at any time at no extra cost; and by contrast, Delta and Western, neither of which allows any change of routing. Dates and times can be changed, however: with Delta it is free, while Western charges \$25.

A much more flexible and practical method has been adopted by Braniff, Continental and Northwest Orient, all of whom issue the traveller with a book of coupons to be filled in as and when required. New books may be obtained without charge.

In the chart I have shown only the cheapest unlimited mileage fares offered by the airlines, but there are a number of other options that could be useful when visiting the United States.

Hawaii, for instance, is offered as an add-on by American, Braniff, Continental (until July 14), Northwest Orient, United and Western. Western Mexico (Puerto Vallarta and Manzanillo) is available for an extra \$100 with Continental after July 14, until then it is included in the mainland United States fare. Another of Northwest Orient's fares offers mainland United States, Canada, Alaska and Hawaii and American Airlines has four other special deals offering unlimited travel within the United States, Canada, Mexico, the Bahamas, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

The chart figures for Braniff refer to Economy class. It is the only airline to offer unlimited mileage packages in First.

With two exceptions, all airlines' fares have been converted at £1.94 to the £. Braniff and Delta, who quote in sterling, say they have no immediate plans to change their rates despite the £'s dramatic fall.

The tournament runs to four sessions. For those pairs who start poorly there is an additional incentive, in the form of generous session prizes, to battle on to the end. The winners of each session receive a consolation prize of \$4,000, the second \$3,000, the third \$2,000 and the fourth \$1,000.

The winners of this year's event were Brook and Sanders (USA), with the ranking American women's pair, Judy Rubin and Kathie Wei, giving a fine performance to finish second. Two pairs made the journey from London. Robert Sheehan and Zia Mahmood finished a creditable fifth. Irving Rose and

John Carter

For late starters

Last month I mentioned the Late Traveller organization, which provides holidays, often at a reduced price, for those who are unable or unwilling to book well ahead or whose plans have to be changed at the last minute. At 9.50 that morning a Times reader telephoned them (I had not given the number) and bought a holiday to Corfu.

The following morning he flew off, having saved £65 on the brochure's published price. With a recent *Travel Trade Gazette* referring to "a wave of discount holiday offers now hitting the market" — the result, it says, of massive over-capacity this summer — it seems clear that others in similar circumstances might

well benefit. Most travel agents have sale notices up and the travel industry thinks that, with the exception of winter sport holidays, this situation will continue into 1982. For those who missed it before, the Late Traveller is at 5A Gloucester Road, London SW7 4PP (tel 01-581 2458).

Maybe your best trip to Miami should include something bigger than Miami.

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For only a little more than it costs to fly to America's famous places in the sun, you can also see the most exciting city under it. New York.

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THE PORT AUTHORITY OF NY & NJ

Airlines	Area covered	Validity	Price now	New Price	Restrictions/Conditions	Itinerary	Stopovers	Rerouting	Transatlantic airline
AA American Airlines	Continental USA	Min. stay 5 days/Max. 60. Travel must start within 15 days of arrival in USA.	£155 each (£121 child)	From July 1 £206 each (£173 child)	Max. two transatlantic round-trip flights. No travel between 2 pm and midnight, Friday & Sunday.	Predetermine	One per city. A city may be travelled up to three times to make a connection.	\$20	Air India or El Al (see 107)
Braniff	Continental USA	15, 30 or 45 days.	£145 (£100) £230 (£155) £265 (£165)	No changes notified		Coupons	Unlimited	N/A	Braniff to Dallas
Continental Airlines	Continental USA	30 days.	£170 (£128)	From July 15 £206 (£154)		Coupons	Unlimited	N/A	Any
Delta Airlines	Continental USA & Puerto Rico	Min. stay 7 days/Max. 30. Travel must start within 15 days of arrival in USA.	£108 (£79)	From June 15 £141 (£93)	Travel must start in Atlanta. No travel between 2 pm and midnight, Friday & Sunday.	Predetermine	Unlimited	Dates, times only. Free.	Any, but must have confirmed seat
Eastern Airlines	Continental USA	Min. stay 5 days/Max. 60. Travel must start within 15 days of arrival in USA.	£193 (£155)	No changes notified	Max. two transatlantic non-stop flights. No travel between 2 pm and midnight, Friday & Sunday.	Predetermine	As American Airlines	Free	Any
Northwest Orient	Continental USA & Canada	Valid 120 days from arrival in USA but 30 days once travel starts.	£129 (£103)	No changes notified		Coupons	One per city plus unlimited travel stops for connections.	N/A	Northwest Orient
Pan Am	Continental USA	Min. 7 days/Max. 45.	£154 (£121)	From July 1 £206 (£172)		Predetermine	One per city plus unlimited travel stops for connections.	\$25	Pan Am
TWA	Continental USA	Min. 5 days/Max. 90. Travel must start within 15 days of arrival in USA.	£154 (£121)	From July 1 £206 (£172)	No travel between 2 pm & midnight, Friday & Sunday.	Predetermine	As American Airlines	\$20	TWA
United Airlines	Continental Canada	Min. 7 days/Max. 60. Travel must start within 15 days of arrival in USA.	£247 (£211)	No changes notified	Only one transatlantic non-stop flight. No travel between 2 pm & midnight, on Friday & Sunday.	Predetermine	As American Airlines	\$20	Any
Western Airlines	Continental USA & Alaska	14 days or 30 days.	£224 (£189) £278 (£206)	No changes notified	Only one transatlantic round-trip. No travel between 2 pm & midnight, on Friday & Sunday.	Predetermine	As American Airlines	Dates, times only. \$25.	Western Airlines

108. Fare conversions based on \$1.94 to the £.

Bridge/Jeremy Flint

Calcutta shuffle

A bridge club's annual competition is normally a high-spirited, noisy affair, with little at stake. The Calcutta tournament, staged by the Cavendish Club in New York, is different. At the opening reception, all the 40 pairs taking part are auctioned. The field varies in standard from enthusiastic club players to leading American and foreign internationals, which explains the wide discrepancy in the price each pair fetches. As a proportion of the pool goes to charity, it is pleasing to learn that some keen bidding produced a handsome six-figure sum.

The tournament runs to four sessions. For those pairs who start poorly there is an additional incentive, in the form of generous session prizes, to battle on to the end. The winners of each session receive a consolation prize of \$4,000, the second \$3,000, the third \$2,000 and the fourth \$1,000.

The winners of this year's event were Brook and Sanders (USA), with the ranking American women's pair, Judy Rubin and Kathie Wei, giving a fine performance to finish second. Two pairs made the journey from London. Robert Sheehan and Zia Mahmood finished a creditable fifth. Irving Rose and

John Carter

Maurice Esterson, in the jargon of the sporting journals, "started poorly, made good late, headed, promising, one to note".

This hand from the final session made a substantial difference to Sheehan and Mahmood.

Pairs. Teams scoring. North-South game. Dealer West.

West North South East
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 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1018. 1019. 1020. 1021. 1022. 1023. 1024. 1025. 1026. 1027. 1028. 1029. 1030. 1031. 1032. 1033. 1034. 1035. 1036. 1037. 1038. 1039. 1040. 1041. 1042. 1043. 1044. 1045. 1046. 1047. 1048. 1049. 1050. 1051. 1052. 1053. 1054. 1055. 1056. 1057. 1058. 1059. 1060. 1061. 1062. 1063. 1064. 1065. 1066. 1067. 1068. 1069. 1070. 1071. 1072. 1073. 1074. 1075. 1076. 1077. 1078. 1079. 1080. 1081. 1082. 1083. 1084. 1085. 1086. 1087. 1088. 1089. 1090. 1091. 1092. 1093. 1094. 1095. 1096. 1097. 1098. 1099. 1100. 1101. 1102. 1103. 1104. 1105. 1106. 1107. 1108. 1109. 1110. 1111. 1112. 1113. 1114. 1115. 1116. 1117. 1118. 1119. 1120. 1121. 1122. 1123. 1124. 1125. 1126. 1127. 1128. 1129. 1130. 1131. 1132. 1133. 1134. 1135. 1136. 1137. 1138. 1139. 1140. 1141. 1142. 1143. 1144. 1145. 1146. 1147. 1148. 1149. 1150. 1151. 1152. 1153. 1154. 1155. 1156. 1157. 1158. 1159. 1160. 1161. 1162. 1163. 1164. 1165. 1166. 1167. 1168. 1169. 1170. 1171. 1172. 1173. 1174. 1175. 1176. 1177. 1178. 1179. 1180. 1181. 1182. 1183. 1184. 1185. 1186. 1187. 1188. 1189. 1190. 1191. 1192. 1193. 1194. 1195. 1196. 1197. 1198. 1199. 1200. 1201. 1202. 1203. 1204. 1205. 1206. 1207. 1208. 1209. 1210. 1211. 1212. 1213. 1214. 1215. 1216. 1217. 1218. 1219. 1220. 1221. 1222. 1223. 1224. 1225. 1226. 1227. 1228. 1229. 1230. 1231. 1232. 1233. 1234. 1235. 1236. 1237. 1238. 1239. 1240. 1241. 1242. 1243. 1244. 1245. 1246. 1247. 1248. 1249. 1250. 1251. 1252. 1253. 1254. 1255. 1256. 1257. 1258. 1259. 1260. 1261. 1262. 1263. 1264. 1265. 1266. 1267. 1268. 1269. 1270. 1271. 1272. 1273. 1274. 1275. 1276. 1277. 1278. 1279. 1280. 1281. 1282. 1283. 1284. 1285. 1286. 1287. 1288. 1289. 1290. 1291. 1292. 1293. 1294. 1295. 1296. 1297. 1298. 1299. 1300. 1301. 1302. 1303. 1304. 1305. 1306. 1307. 1308. 1309. 1310. 1311. 1312. 1313. 1314. 1315. 1316. 1317. 1318. 1319. 1320. 1321. 1322. 1323. 1324. 1325. 1326. 1327. 1328. 1329. 1330. 1331. 1332. 1333. 1334. 1335. 1336. 1337. 1338. 1339. 1340. 1341. 1342. 1343. 1344. 1345. 1346. 1347. 1348. 1349. 135

Design/Alan Hamilton

Raymond Loewy, still giving the century its style

A rare opportunity to acquire some original documentation of the history of the future arises next month when Sotheby's auction over 3,000 designs and drawings from the American space programme. They cover projects that have lifted off, the Skylab and the Space Shuttle, projects that fell from the drawing board like dead ducks, and projects that are yet to be.

All are the work of Raymond Loewy, who has singlehandedly designed a considerable part of the twentieth century, and who became Habitability Consultant to the National Aeronautics Space Administration after a lifetime of reshaping the Coca-Cola bottle, improving the Hoover, designing chewing gum packets, Heinz soup tins, the cutlery for Concorde, and Howard Hughes's private aircraft.

The drawings are Loewy's own private collection, and include much material that NASA itself, as a United States Government agency, would not be allowed to dispose of. He is selling them, he told me this week, because his only daughter has no interest in inheriting them.

Loewy's task at the Space Agency from 1967 to 1972 was to ensure that human beings could live and remain sane in the space vehicles designed by the scientists. His greatest challenge was to design a zero-gravity toilet, he had to pay volunteers \$50 each to drink prune juice before flying in a steeply diving aircraft. But he believes his greatest contribution to astronautical welfare was to insist that all spacecraft have a porthole, to enable travellers to look back at Mother Earth.

Loewy, who was born in Paris, still speaks English with a heavy French accent after 60 years in America, still flies between California, London, Paris and Monte Carlo despite his 87 years. He is driven everywhere in a 1961 Avanti car, which he naturally designed himself. His age has not diminished his inventiveness; he is now directing his design team on a fuel-saving aircraft altimeter and an adjustable-height wash-basin.

His enthusiasm was fired when, at the age of 15, he saw Santos Dumont make his historic 1909 flight 18 inches above the grass of the Bois de Boulogne in Paris; within a year he was making model aircraft for sale. "I learned then that design could be both profitable and fun", he says.

Since then he has never looked back. When he was hired to "slenderize" the Coke bottle to give it a slender shape, sales among young people. The same happened when he changed the Lucky Strike cigarette packet from red to white and put the brand name on both sides.

His aerodynamic designs for Studebaker cars in 1949 not only sold more Studebakers but set the tone of American car styling for a decade. He redesigned completely the Greyhound bus fleet, improving safety, visibility and maintenance; he made a list of the substances most often spilled on bus seats and had a fabric designed with a pattern of dry spots, the colours of ketchup and mayonnaise.

"I do not remember ever designing anything purely for appearance. I am an engineer, who happens to have a certain aesthetic sense. My task was always to improve function; do that, and beauty will follow on its own", he said, sitting in a Monaco apartment, surrounded by model Saturn rockets, signed photographs of presidents and astronauts, and a number of his own paintings.

Of all his achievements he is proudest of the work he carried out for Roosevelt as part of the New Deal, designing a wide range of household products, from saucepans to carpet sweepers, which could be made by relatively unskilled labour and thus create jobs during the great depression.

But it is space travel that has consumed his later years, and has excited him more than any other assignment.

"When I joined the NASA design team in 1967, the space programme was still a highly speculative thing. We did not know how it would develop. At that time we had no service in space. It was not even dreamed of Skylab and reusable Space Shuttles. Many of our ideas and pilot projects are now no more than historical curiosities."

"But always I argued with the scientists for making life in space as close to life on earth as possible in a zero-gravity environment. Even in space, men need their privacy and comforts."

"You must design for humans, and for human emotions. In a three-man crew it is vital that one man, however unconsciously, should not move into the ascendant and dominate the others. That is why I gave the Skylab crew a triangular dining table, so that no man could be at its head."

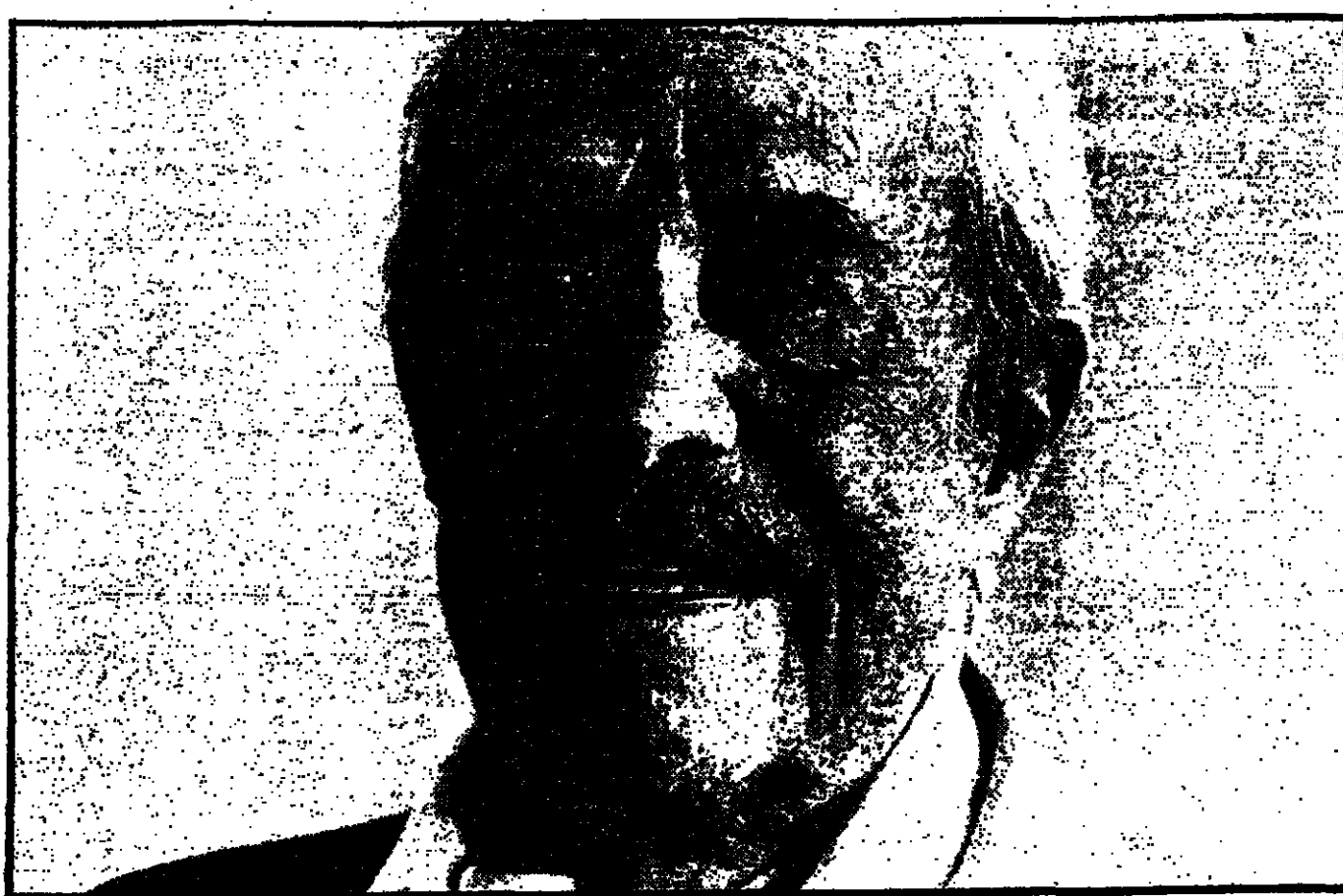
Loewy believes that space travel will develop far beyond its present bounds. "It is my belief that within two decades people will be living in space cities, and eventually in complete space countries. They will be like latter-day Pilgrims. Fathers seeking new lands away from oppression, or taxation."

Although he has worn space suits and done everything else on the ground to acquire the feel of an astronaut's environment, he has no desire to make a space flight himself. "I am no scientist, so there would be nothing for me to do and I would be bored. And the food is dreadful."

Besides the vast collection of working drawings being offered for sale, there are some of Loewy's scale models, 47 illustrated volumes of the official reports of his design team, and a number of personal mementoes, including letters and photographs from space-shot crewmen and NASA officials. Together, they form a unique and fundamental record of man's first faltering steps in the exploration of the limitless void.

Some of his designs for more down-to-earth products like railway locomotives and tomato soup will also be included in the sale to illustrate the enormous breadth of experience of the man who more or less invented the discipline of industrial design.

"I have only ever refused to design two things when asked", he told me. "A hand grenade and a funeral casket."



Raymond Loewy, top, photographed by Harry Kerr in Paris this week; above, a signed souvenir from the original moon-walk crew; and classic Loewy designs — the Lucky Strike cigarette pack he changed from red to white, a Coca-Cola bottle "slenderized" for sex appeal, the Kennedy memorial stamp and the extra-vehicular space taxi.



Green College/Agnes Whitaker

Taking the long view at Oxford

A new Oxford college to be opened formally today by Mr. Harold Macmillan, the university's Chancellor, incorporates the Radcliffe Observatory. Agnes Whitaker, whose grandfather was astronomer there, looks back to the past of possibly Oxford's loveliest building.

"At bottom... the appeal of history is imaginative. Our imagination craves to behold our ancestors as they really were, going about their daily business and daily pleasure. Those words by G. M. Trevelyan describe the fascination of the Radcliffe Observatory in Oxford for me as a child."

It was not deserted. Its fabric was kept up. Yet, having lost its original astronomical role in the thirties, it became an outstation of the Radcliffe Infirmary, with medical equipment and a few offices. But so little had it changed since Gray's father lived and worked there as astronomer between 1897 and 1923 that the peaceable life led by such Oxford families was easily pictured.

The family was not rich, so there was no carriage or horse, only bicycles, and Gray's father lived in a derelict, knickerbocker socks till they were more darn than sock. Born in Ireland, she found the other dons' wives alarming, so she kept to herself and read the *Revue des Deux Mondes* assiduously.

Few dramatic events punctuated their ordered daily life; one such was when Halley's Comet swam into their ken, looking splendid in the big

telescope. Another was when the first motor car entered Oxford. Little did they know, in their excitement, how massive would be the impact of that machine on the country, on Oxford especially, and on the clarity of the atmosphere for astronomy.

The Observatory was the same until five years ago. You could tentatively open a big double door, creep in, mumble to a secretary something about family connections and ask if you could just look round. Then you could wander up the stately spiral staircase to the observing room at the top, where the bookcases were empty, the room virtually unused, and there was a stupendous view of Oxford.

Over the years the time-capsule feeling gave way to aesthetic appreciation or perhaps the most elegant building in Oxford. Wyatt built most of it between 1772 and 1795. There is a central core, topped by an irregular octagonal tower (an adaptation of the Temple of the Winds in Athens), and two low wings. A curved corridor links one wing with the observatory house alongside. Into the exterior stonework Wyatt set splendid Coadware stone plaques. The signs of the zodiac are above the first floor. Three bigger plaques, representing morning, noon and night, are on the bowed front of the north side, and eight astrological symbols fly round the octagonal tower.

Atop the tower is a stone globe supported by two Atlas figures. Inside the consummate proportions of the noble windows, doors, ceilings and alcoves make your toes curl under with appreciation, just as

they do at Osterley and Syn. Now the Observatory is the centre of a working post-graduate college, and it has all happened in under a decade. The Infirmary's impending move to new buildings further out meant the Observatory building was no longer needed. The germ of the idea of the college came from a committee of the Faculty of Clinical Medicine. In September 1975 its board submitted a proposal to the University authorities for a graduate medical college. It would cater for the tutorial, social and residential needs of clinical students and give fellowships for medical teachers. After 18 months' deliberation a statute was passed enabling Radcliffe College to be started, and the Observatory buildings and grounds were assigned to it.

Three months later Dr Cecil Green from Dallas, Texas, founder of Texas Instruments, visited Oxford and was obviously taken with the project. Dr Green, who was born in England, and his wife, Dr Ida Green, offered nearly £2m for the restoration of the Observatory and construction of new buildings. The Greens have given funds to many English-speaking universities, but this was their first benefaction in Britain. The University suggested the embryo college change its name to Green College, in partial recognition.

In just four years near-miracles have been achieved, partly, one suspects, because of the dynamism of Sir Richard Doll, the College Warden, and previously Regius Professor of Medicine. New administrative and residential buildings have gone up, their simple proportions setting off the Observatory to great effect. One of the new buildings has been set well back from the meteorological equipment on the north lawn, where temperature and rainfall have been measured daily at least since 1814, and with gaps from 1867. It is one of the best maintained such records in the world.

The college opened to students in September 1979. There are now 60 students and the optimum number is 100-150. Although the college's chief interest is in clinical medicine, it also has wider purposes especially serving students whose work overlaps with clinical medicine. There are special facilities for students who intend to be social workers and academic programmes where cooperation between medicine and industry is required.

The restoration of the Observatory building is almost complete, and the interior is magnificently enhanced. Much of the furniture Wyatt designed specially for the place is still there, notably 34 mahogany chairs with little tip-down desks at the back, to use in a lecture room. The new decoration of the observatory room is particularly joyous, in white and four shades of ochre to pick out the details in the domed ceiling.

Today's opening ceremony will be attended by Dr and Mrs Green, the Warden, fellows, students and well-wishers. The celebrations include a scientific symposium, a thanksgiving service, a garden party, a concert and a dance. It all smacks more of the expansive fifties than anything in 1981.

Chess/Harry Golombek

Names of the game

It is remarkable how chess consoles its adherents for the rigours of everyday life. It does so in a number of ways, and none more effectively than memorial events commemorating the great chess figures of the past and indicating the respect and affection in which they are still held. Philidor, Morphy, Steinitz, Lasker, Alekhine, Capablanca and any number of people with names starting Van der or ending with ski all provide reason or excuse for memorial events.

Because a country has possessed great chess figures in the past it holds great chess tournaments in the present, and one hopes the process is actuated by a sort of perpetual motion.

In Britain, we have had the Staunton Memorial Tournament in 1951 and the Alexander Memorial Tournament in 1975. The Alexander commemorated one of our finest players, C. H. O'D. Alexander, who also, to quote Sir Stuart Milner-Barry, "did the State great service" in his work as a leading break-through at Bletchley Park during the war.

The Staunton Tournament was in fact called the Staunton Centenary Tournament since it was held 100 years after the first international tournament ever, in London in 1851. That event was the brainchild of Howard Staunton, the only British player to have been recognized as the world's leading master. The centenary event was a strong tournament, although Soviet players did not take part.

In their absence, the Yugoslavians, then recognized as second only to the Russians in Europe, headed the list of prize-winners. Yugoslavia has held many memorial tournaments, the most important that devoted to Vidmar.

Hungary's great chess record is reflected in its wealth of memorial tournaments. I well remember playing in the first Maroczy Memorial Tournament in Budapest in 1952. This particularly strong event was won by Paul Keres. Appropriately, a series of strong tournaments is now regularly held in his memory at Tallin in Estonia.

Indeed the Soviet Chess Federation holds more memorial tournaments than any other country. In addition to the Keres series there is one

devoted to Chigorin, and I played in the first Alekhine Memorial Tournament in Moscow in 1956. Among the guests was Alekhine's son. Swiss by nationality, he looked like a father but lacked the steel and fire. He was not a strong chess player but an expert at ice-hockey, of which he was an official umpire.

Memorial tournaments have been held for many years in Cuba in commemoration of Capablanca. East Germany held one in honour of Emanuel Lasker and recently a tournament was held in the USA in memory of another Lasker, Edward.

The most recent of the Keres Memorial events was won by the former world champion, Mikhail Tal. Another chess genius, David Bronstein, came equal second, and I gave a game of his from the tournament at this time, which was played in Bronstein's inimitable style. White: D. Bronstein. Black: E. Gufeld. O. P. Old Indian defence.

Up to this move White has played the opening in what the Soviet chess journal 64 calls an unpretentious style, and it is Black who is leading the initiative. But now I find the P-K3 move difficult to comprehend and would prefer either P-QB4 or N-K3 here.

Winning the RP; Black certainly has not got the inferior game at this stage.

A weak move; better, as 64 points out, is 24 R-Q1. 25 Q-B4 R-R5 27 N-Q2 R-R2 28 N-B5 Q-Q2

And this is much too passive; correct was 24... R-Q1. 28 R-Q1 R-R1 34 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 35 R-Q1 R-R1 36 R-Q1 R-R1 37 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 38 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 39 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 40 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 41 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 42 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 43 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 44 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 45 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 46 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 47 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 48 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 49 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 50 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 51 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 52 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 53 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 54 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 55 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 56 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 57 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 58 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 59 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 60 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 61 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 62 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 63 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 64 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 65 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 66 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 67 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 68 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 69 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 70 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 71 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 72 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 73 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 74 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 75 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 76 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 77 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 78 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 79 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 80 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 81 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 82 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 83 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 84 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 85 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 86 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 87 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 88 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 89 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 90 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 91 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 92 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 93 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 94 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 95 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 96 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 97 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 98 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 99 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 100 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 101 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 102 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 103 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 104 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 105 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 106 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 107 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 108 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 109 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 110 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 111 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 112 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 113 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 114 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 115 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 116 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 117 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 118 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 119 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 120 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 121 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 122 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 123 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 124 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 125 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 126 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 127 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 128 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 129 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 130 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 131 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 132 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 133 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 134 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 135 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 136 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 137 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 138 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 139 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 140 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 141 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 142 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 143 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 144 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 145 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 146 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 147 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 148 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 149 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 150 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 151 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 152 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 153 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 154 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 155 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 156 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 157 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 158 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 159 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 160 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 161 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 162 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 163 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 164 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 165 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 166 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 167 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 168 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 169 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 170 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 171 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 172 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 173 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 174 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 175 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 176 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 177 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 178 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 179 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 180 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 181 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 182 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 183 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 184 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 185 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 186 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 187 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 188 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 189 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 190 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 191 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 192 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 193 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 194 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 195 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 196 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 197 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 198 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 199 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 200 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 201 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 202 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 203 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 204 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 205 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 206 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 207 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 208 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 209 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 210 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 211 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 212 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 213 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 214 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 215 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 216 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 217 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 218 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 219 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 220 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 221 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 222 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 223 N-Q7 Q-K-K1 224 N-Q7 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Commercially crazy ■ Pedigree Persians

Shoparound

Individuality in iron ■ fire service

with Beryl Downing

Taking elitism out of jewelry

Modern jewelry design is being given a boost this week in London. Electrum, 21 South Molton Street, W.1, which has done more for designers than any other gallery, celebrates its 10th anniversary with an exhibition of the work of 47 jewellers and Cobra, the art nouveau specialist, 149 Sloane Street, SW1, is extending its scope right up to date with the first of a series of exhibitions of new work.

When Electrum first opened, young designers had no platform to display their talents and owner Barbara Cartledge who is also a designer, remembers other retailers looking round and dismissing her as totally out of their ken. Today those same retailers are selling some of those same "crazy" designs, now taken up commercially by the more aware manufacturers. The current "in" watch, with ornamental screws round the edge, is a development of a design first launched by one of Electrum's designers, Fritz Maierhofer.

"We have helped to develop an awareness of design," says Barbara Cartledge. "We are beginning to see the more progressively minded manufacturers recognize a need for an artist to design their jewelry rather than just churning out reproductions of reproductions. The big change in the past ten years is the broadening stratum of clients who are concerned with individuality and quality quite apart from intrinsic value. It is no longer an elitist market."

The work on show until June 27 has mostly been specially designed for this anniversary exhibition. One of the exhibits by Pierre Degen is of 10z of silver and 10z of gold — tiny nuggets in two small sacks of sand (the definition of Electrum being an alloy of silver and gold) and the buyer will have a ring specially designed and made with the sifted contents of these sacks.

Norbert Muerle has used the occasion to try to shock people into thinking about jewelry. His gold and nickel rings are worn under a surgical finger cast so that you can't see anything but the bumps — he is asking: Do you buy jewelry just to give you confidence, security? Do you ever really look at it once you have got it?

To many people that is the equivalent of pretending that piles of bricks are art, but Muerle is a superb craftsman, too — one of the best diamond setters in Forstheim, the German jewelry town, and he also produces more conventional designs whose beauty can be appreciated without much intellectual strain.

Wearability is also the keynote of the exhibition of Jane Sarginson's work at Cobra. She works mostly in 18ct. gold with diamonds and pearls and the free flowing lines of her pieces harmonize easily with the early 20th century pieces for which the shop is known.

Cobra — now Cobra and Bellamy — is run by Veronica Manassis, who deals in museum quality glass, objects and pieces of furniture (a superb signed Gallé table in inlaid fruitwoods, for instance at around £1,610) and Tania Hunter whose specialty is art nouveau and deco jewelry and who has transferred the Bellamy part of the partnership from Antiquarius in Kings Road to "get away from the market atmosphere and whittle down to a smaller but better quality selection".

She believes that far too few decorative art shops give jewelry designers a chance by providing a retail outlet and she hopes to devote about four exhibitions a year to the work of modern jewellers for although she enjoys the designs of the early part of the century, she also finds it "very exciting to be dealing with the people who are actually making jewelry and to see how they change and develop".

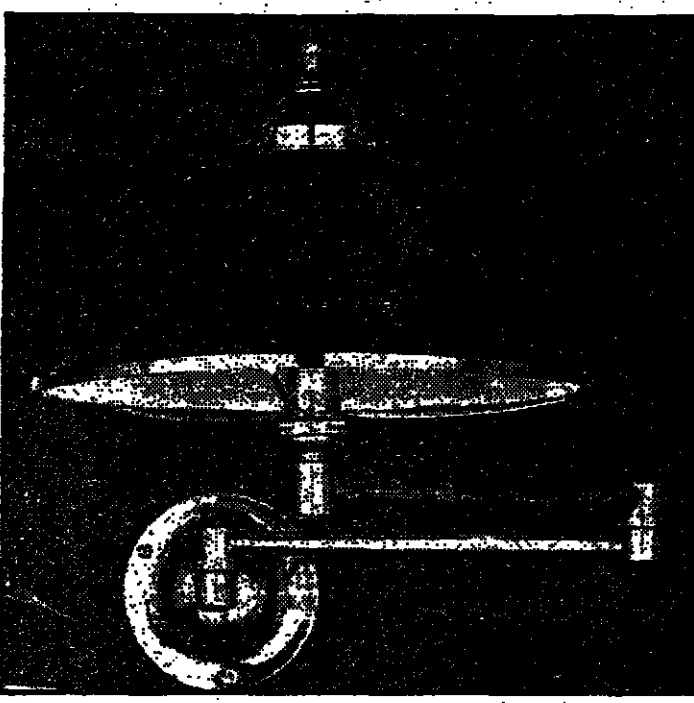
Some 14 pieces of Jane Sarginson's work ranging in price from about £300 are on show and anyone interested in the development of jewelry design may find it fascinating to compare her style with the earlier pieces in the shop, which range from plastic deco brooches at £30 to an amazing £2,200 Laloue necklace of blue cut glass beads, which look as if they had been made from some strange translucent mineral from outer space. The exhibition continues until June 20.



Left, one of a series of sculptural rings in 18ct gold by Harry Abend, £1,800 at the Electrum Gallery, 21 South Molton Street, London W1. Centre, pique a jour dragonfly, in silver gilt with green and blue transparent enamels, made about 1900 in Germany, £550 at Cobra and Bellamy, 149 Sloane Street, SW1. Right, baroque pearl and 18ct gold ring £345 from the exhibition by Jane Sarginson at Cobra and Bellamy.

Right: the latest addition to

Christopher Wray's collection — a swing arm wall bracket based on an original Victorian design. In solid brass, it can be adjusted from flush against the wall to 2ft into the room. £28. Coolie shade £13.70 (other shapes will also fit). From Christopher Wray's Lighting Emporium, 600 Kings Road, London SW6 and 62 Park Street, Bristol, or at Trader Dicks, 16 Headingley Lane, Leeds 6.



The mats that really matter

Do you know how to tell an antique Persian rug from a fake? Can you assess which rugs will increase in value by 35 per cent a year? Are you able to distinguish between hand-made and machine-made rugs and will you know whether the dyes are fast? A book just published called *Rugs to Riches* (George Allen and Unwin £9.95) will answer all these questions and even if you are not an instant expert by the time you have read it, you will almost certainly have caught the rug bug.

The author, Caroline Bosly, is the only woman broker of Oriental carpets in London — first introduced on this page last November. For many years she has guided private buyers through the bonded warehouses stacked with piles of thousands of rugs and carpets worth millions of pounds, knowing exactly where to look for just the right colour, size and design — and within whatever budget you set.

Her reputation, hard-won in a field dominated by Middle-Eastern men whose culture does not include great respect for the financial acumen of women, has been built not only on a thorough knowledge of her subject, but also on completely straight dealing. Whether you are a private buyer looking for a small runner for your hall, or like a recent client, president of a corporation wanting to carpet 32 floors of a skyscraper, her aim is to buy for you at the best possible price.

It is a very tricky market for the inexperienced and while many dealers are to be trusted, it is not difficult for the occasional greedy rogue to add the odd £1,000 to a price just because the client is chairman of a bank. And before

angry dealers pick up their pens in protest, I have to tell them that I know of just such a case.

The more you know, the more hope you have of avoiding such deceptions, and *Rugs to Riches* is packed with useful information. It tells you all about the making of rugs, the meaning of the colours and patterns used, the main areas of origin. Persia (no modern nonsense about calling them Iranian carpets) makes more than 4,000 types of rugs and the other major producers are Turkey, Russia, India, China and North Africa.

There is plenty of practical advice on looking after the rugs, too. Before trying to clean one you should try the handkerchief test — spit in a corner of a white handkerchief (saliva is alkaline) and rub the background colour of the rug. If no dye has stained the handkerchief, repeat the test on each of the other colours in the rug. Any deep stain means that the colour could bleed and professional cleaning is essential.

Another handy hint is the prevention of moths. Apparently a moth's idea of a meaningful experience is to come eyeball to shortsighted eyeball with a feather, so if you leave open dishes of feathers on cupboards and bookcases, the moths will prefer to lay eggs there than in your carpets. All you do is check the dishes every now and then and before you can say naphthalene you have got rid of your moth problem. Worth trying, I should think, even if you haven't got Oriental rugs.

Caroline Bosly sees no reason for beginners to be obsessed by age in rugs. There are many lovely new rugs, she says, which,

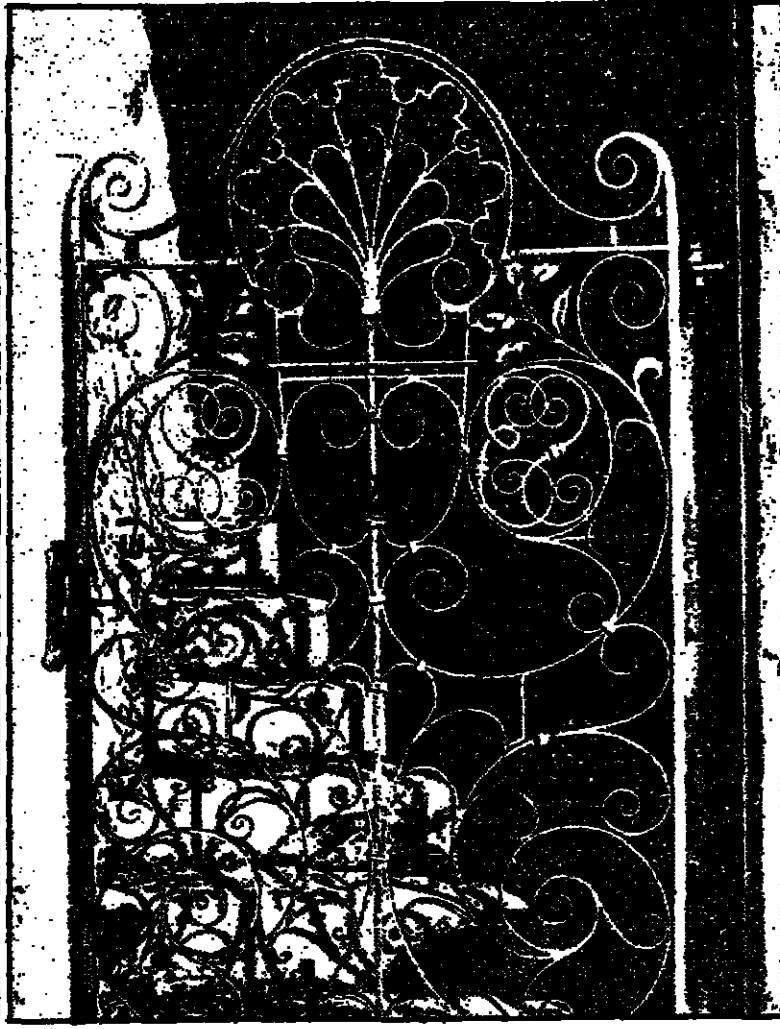
as long as they are hand-made and of top quality will one day become antiques. If you insist on age, then bear in mind that "antiquing" is a thriving business and rugs are run-over by trucks, trampled and scraped, faded and singed to make them look old.

Scrutinize the back with a magnifying glass. Unless a rug has spent most of its life hung on a wall or draped over a chest, the back of a genuinely antique rug will be quite smooth and the knots will be flattened. The backs of rugs that have lain in the roadway for a few weeks will still have little fibres of wool attached to them. Occasionally, these fibres are singed off, but then the rugs have a burnt smell which lingers for years.

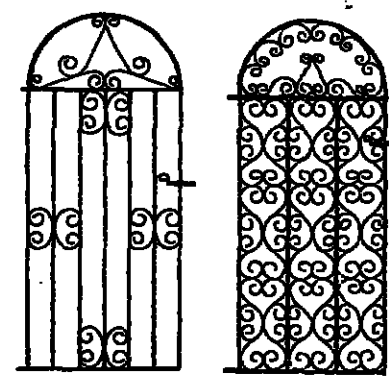
Among the recommended antique best buys are Baluchis (Persian nomadic, often prayer rugs), Bokharas (Turkoman semi-nomadic), Hamadans (Persian village), Kelims (Afghanistan, Persian, Russian, Turkish), Mongolian, Tibetan and various tent bags, saddlebags, camel and horse trappings.

"Category 1" rugs that are increasing in value at a rate of 35 per cent a year or more are good wool Afghans, old Caucasians, old Chinese, silk Heraks, old silk Heriz, new or old Isfahan, old Mongol, Nain, old, nomadic Persians and silk Qum.

Descriptions of all these are given in the book and there are tables showing the value of the number of knots per square inch, materials, design, colour and condition. It is a practical and entertaining introduction to a fascinating subject and will probably leave you with the feeling that the only thing you haven't been told is how to make them fly.



Left, the wrought iron gate made for Danby Hall, Yorkshire, by Fred Bagley, The Old Forge, Spennithorne, near Leyburn, Yorkshire. Below, left, the Frome arched gate, from £25.70 according to size, and the Haybridge gate, from £39, both in the Mendip range by D. G. Masters & Co (Oakhill Forge) Ltd, 39 St. Cuthbert Street, Wells, Somerset.



A gate for every garden

To be a successful blacksmith these days you need a good deal more than horse sense. The demand is no longer for a bit of bent iron round a hoof, but for ornamental gates, garden furniture and decorative fire baskets and if the ancient craft is to survive at all, the local smithy has to be a combination of high technology workshop and art studio.

One craftsman who has managed to bend fate as effectively as the metal he works is Fred Bagley of The Old Forge, Spennithorne, near Leyburn, Yorkshire. He was made redundant in 1979 as general manager of an engineering company in York, but instead of writing he saw the opportunity to make use of his industrial skills.

His experience had ranged from shipbuilding to making tractor components, working with every metal including industrial silver, and as oil painting had been his hobby for 40 years he had also developed a keen appreciation of shape and design. So he was well equipped for his new career as a new-style blacksmith.

His specialty is gates in traditional wrought iron — "not that cold form stuff. I wouldn't make one in that to save my soul" — and no two gates are alike. He

designs each one individually, visiting houses all over the country to make sure that the design will complement the property. Or, if you prefer, you can send photographs of your house or garden and he will design a gate to suit.

One of the commissions he most enjoyed was the renovation of a 160-year-old gate at Danby Hall in Yorkshire. Many of the original parts were missing and he had to research the designs and construction of the period, using only the techniques that would have been used then.

A similar gate would cost around £700 but, he says, most people are looking for something "to suit their pocket" and he will work to whatever budget he is given — mostly around £100 to £150, but still individual, even with coats of arms or initials, if you insist. "If people are paying £100 or more for a gate they want something personal."

He works with his disabled son, formerly a trainee accountant and also made redundant by the same company, and together they will tackle anything in wrought iron — fire baskets, weather vanes, balustrades, house names. If you have ideas to discuss with him, his

telephone number is 0969 23444.

If individuality is not your main criterion, you may also like to know of a company with a large range of ornamental gates made in mild steel. Oakhill Forge of Woonkey, Somerset, has two ranges, the Mendip, with 13 standard designs including singles, doubles, arch and side entrance gates, and the Craftsman range in heavier metal.

All these gates are supplied finished in primer paint only and top coats must be applied as soon as possible. Prices start at £15.70 for a single 3ft gate to £101.20 for a double 10ft gate in the Craftsman range. Delivery is within two weeks and carriage charges are made on orders under £45.

There are also ornamental balconettes designed to hold flower pots, from £58.80, 3ft 6in wide, stair panels and door and window grilles made to size. Special commissions can be arranged — the largest so far has been a 10ft high gate for Wells Cathedral cloisters. It was made in 2 x 1 solid steel and took four men to lift half the gate.

For a brochure of designs, write to D. G. Masters & Co. (Oakhill Forge) Ltd, 39 St. Cuthbert Street, Wells, Somerset, BA5 2AW, telephone Wells 74260.

Newsnotes...

pets by data bank... rarity in glass... never too deep...

■ Would you like to have a glugle with a laughing frog, dally with a dingo, curl up with a koala? Computeroo is a new way of getting together people who want to buy or sell all types of animals, birds — even insects.

The service is free to those seeking information and those offering animals for sale or stud. Simply pay a flat rate of £5.75 to be put on the computer. All sorts of animals are available or you can use the service to find boarding kennels for holidays, broody hens to hatch out eggs, information from specialist breeders on how to look after an unusual pet.

Information and computer registration forms are available if you telephone 01-458 3794.

■ Glass collectors may like to make a note of the exhibition *Fine Examples of Glass 1700-1850*, which opened this week at Mansel Thompson's specialist glass shop at 34 Kensington Church Street, London W8.

Rare exhibits include the Dinsmore Portrait Goblet from the Hamilton Clements collection, a rare green airwist wine glass engraved with foliage and a parakeet, about 1750, and a 1770 firing glass, one of the earliest known. The exhibition continues until June 30.

Mrs Thompson has also just opened a second shop at Sun House, Hall Street, Long Melford, Suffolk, where she will sell 18th- and 19th-century glass, plus needlework, pottery, metalware and watercolours.

These include an unusually large hair picture, 18in x 12in, of flowers and intricate basketwork, £365; some fine pictorial samplers of grazing and hunting scenes, £250 to £400; a good selection of blue and white Staffordshire, including plates and tureens from £22 to £200; and a pierced brass coal scuttle made in Holland in the early 18th century, £165.

■ A simple aid for d-i-y enthusiasts — Plaspug drill bits now come with an adjustable depth indicator so you can drill a hole to a precise depth without messing about with bits of sticky tape. Just wind the plastic indicator up or down to the depth required.

Plaspug masonry and hammer drills in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 now also come attached to a neat plastic gauge with cavities marked for instant measurement of drill and screw sizes — and a free sharpening service is available if any of your drills lose their bite. The packs cost around 89 to 99p according to size from d-i-y shops.

Below: same pattern — different textures. For the first time

Marks and Spencer have produced a range of bathroom accessories in coordinating porcelain, plastic and towelling. Long neck vase and soap dish, each £1.99 in porcelain, tissue box holder, £3.99 in plastic, towel £3.50. Also in the range, toothbrush holder, trinket box, plant pot holder and waste bin — all in pink rosebuds on a white ground. At major Marks and Spencer branches.



The high-speed people make a low-cost offer

If you are the owner of a gas fire, now is the time to have it checked. British Gas are offering a £4 service deal to make sure that as many as possible of the country's 9 million gas fires are working efficiently and safely. More than a quarter are over ten years old and many have been left unserviced for years.

The bigger problem is the danger which comes from blocked chimneys or flues — particularly in older houses where crumbling mortar and debris may have

accumulated at the bottom of the chimney, causing dangerous fumes to spill back into the living room instead of having a free passage to escape.

The service check will include disconnecting the fire, clearing any debris, checking for leaks and checking burners. Additional work is not included in the £4 fee and if there is more than one fire, each will cost an extra £3.60 if checked on the same visit. A leaflet is available in all gas showrooms.

Above: one way of getting round the Palace ban on wedding T-shirts — an irreverent but not vulgar memento by Mel Calman.

In black on white cotton, small, medium or large. Prices vary — £3.99 from Bournes, Oxford Street, W1, Presents, Sloane Street, SW1; £3.95 from Fenwick, Brent Cross, £4.50 from Harrods' Way In; or £3.50 plus 50p p & p from The Workshop, 83 Lamb's Conduit St, London WC1. The Shoparound guide to collectable wedding souvenirs will appear on July 4.



How the peasants sowed the seed of liberty

Six hundred years ago today 50,000 peasants marched on London. Louis Heren emphasizes the historical significance of this medieval labour dispute

The Peasants' revolt erupted in London 600 years ago today, and down the ages radical politicians have often seen a direct connexion between those medieval rebels and themselves. They may well have been right.

Mr Wedgwood Benn could be a descendant of John Ball, Froissart's "foolish priest" and a prophet of the revolt, although Mr Arthur Scargill looks a more convincing son of Wat Tyler. The ancestors of the Labour Party's militant entryists may have opened London Bridge to the mob.

All this is possible because little is known of the social forces prevalent in the second half of the fourteenth century. Medieval chroniclers had little or nothing to say about the aspirations of the men of Essex and Kent who marched on London.

Wat Tyler is a very shadowy figure and Chaucer, who was a contemporary, apparently thought that Jack Straw was the peasants' leader. Jack's only memorial is the pub overlooking Hampstead Heath.

More is known about John Ball, a nonconformist born before his time, and by all accounts a genuine egalitarian, who was serving his third prison sentence when the rebels released him from jail in Canterbury. It is fairly certain that when he addressed the peasant army on Blackheath he took as his text the couplet:

When Adam delved and Eve span
Who was then a gentleman?

Those of his followers who dreamt of a Great Society—which in his own fashion President Johnson tried to make come true in the United States of the 1960s—have disappeared in the mists of time, but a great deal is known of what really happened, if not why it happened.

According to the *Anonimale*

Chronicle, the men of Fobbing and two other Essex townships refused to pay a poll tax, the third in four years, and went from town to town "inciting other people to rise against the great lords and the good men of the country". Within a few days some 50,000 were marching on London, burning and looting manor houses as they went.

Across the Thames Estuary, the seizure of a runaway serf at Gravesend ignited a second insurrection, which also quickly spread. Thousands of men from Canterbury, Maidstone and other Kentish towns were soon marching behind their chief, "one Wat Tyler".

On June 13, when King Richard II failed to meet them at Blackheath, they made the final march to London Bridge, which was lowered by the rebels.

The city's gates were also opened. There was no resistance, and the boy king's counsellors were apparently too frightened to give advice. In modern parlance, the forces of law and order had completely broken down, although hundreds of soldiers were quartered in the Tower.

The marchers, led by the commons of Southwark and London, emptied the Marshalsea, Fleet and Westminster prisons; burned books, rolls and remembrances taken from the Temple and destroyed the Savoy, the splendid residence of the hated John of Gaunt. Eighteen people were beheaded, and the rebels laid siege to the Tower until the King said he would meet them at Mile End.

The next morning Richard went to Mile End, and the rebels presented a petition which "required that henceforward no man should be a serf nor make homage or any type of service to any lord, but should give fourpence for an acre of land. They asked also that no one should serve any man except at his own will and



The unkindest cut for Wat Tyler, struck down by Sir William Walworth, Lord Mayor of London

by means of regular covenant."

The King accepted the petition and proclaimed that "they could go through all the realm of England and catch all traitors and bring them to him in safety, and then he would deal with them as the law demanded". Wat Tyler then led his men back to the Tower where they seized Simon of Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury, and others, and beheaded them on Tower Hill.

For a few hours the rebels must have thought that victory was theirs, especially when the King met them again at Smith-

field the following day, June 15. Wat Tyler obviously thought so but he was killed after an altercation, which might have been engineered.

Some of the marchers drew their longbows, but the boy king rode towards them, saying: "Surely you do not wish to fire on your own king? Do not attack me and do not regret the death of that traitor and ruffian. For I will be your king, your captain and your leader. Follow me into that field where you can have all the things you would like to ask for."

Soon afterwards they were

surrounded by armed men, and the revolt collapsed. John Ball and Jack Straw were beheaded, as was Wat Tyler's corpse, and historians have concluded that they made little or no impact on the course of English history.

G. M. Trevelyan disagreed. He saw the revolt as an organic part of the history of labour. It established that fourteenth-century peasants had grasped the conception of personal liberty, that they regarded forced labour as degrading, and considered freedom as a basic English right. More than resentment of

poll taxes was involved. The feudal system which had stood the country, if not all Englishmen, in good stead since before the Norman Conquest had been changing for many years, and change was accelerated by the Black Death in 1348. Thereafter the average peasant never had it so good because landlords were reduced to offering double and treble wages to procure hands for the demesne-farms.

The land owners naturally disliked free collective bargaining, and the Statute of Labourers, an early incomes policy, was enacted in 1351. It was unfair because no effort was made to control prices, and it led to the growth of migrant labour, illegal unions and strikes.

So much is known, but Trevelyan acknowledged that all great revolutions have a mysterious element. Certainly the revolt cannot be explained in Marxist or simple economic terms because, despite the Statute, peasants generally enjoyed high wages and low prices for at least a decade before the revolt. Bad government was one factor, and the poll taxes levied to pay for the war in France were doubly unpopular because of military disaster.

They triggered the revolt in Essex but do not entirely explain it. John Ball and the Poor Priests articulated what must have been a widespread demand for what Trevelyan described as social democracy. The ill-defined Great Society is surely proof of that, and I for one think that they chose freedom.

To quote Trevelyan again, it was a grave misfortune for England that the social concessions made were shamelessly withdrawn after the collapse of the revolt. We might well have been a very different society if the distinctive aspirations of Englishmen had been recognized 600 years ago.

Geoffrey Smith

A leading question for the SDP

It is ironic that the Social Democrats seem about to get themselves into a twist on the very issue that finally prompted them to leave the Labour Party. The Wembley conference decision on the method of selecting Labour's leader was for them the ultimate horror. Yet here they are now in some confusion over their own leadership. Next week the party's steering committee and parliamentary group will consider a policy paper drawn up by Mr Robert Maclean, MP for Caithness and Sutherland, on a possible constitution. But there are conflicting opinions on how to elect a leader and no satisfactory solution to what is admittedly a delicate problem is in prospect.

The leadership is always bound to cause some difficulty because there is no natural leader among the Gang of Four. At present it is no different from having four leaders instead of one. It enables the enormous burden involved in getting a new party off the ground to be spread more evenly; it means that far more places can be visited by a leader, even if that leader is dismissed as a one-person extravaganza. So there is no rush to settle the question, but settled it must be—probably by the end of next year at the latest.

The absence of an obvious leader would not matter if there was an acceptable and accepted method of choosing one. But different methods would be likely to produce different results, and it is increasingly appreciated that this could be a serious consequence for the future of the party. The way Mr Jenkins and Mrs Williams have conducted themselves over the candidacy for the Warrington by-election has strengthened this perception.

It is generally agreed that in becoming the candidate Mr Jenkins has improved his chances of becoming the leader. Perhaps he will do so well as Warrington as to become a popular hero throughout the party. Already he has won considerable respect in the parliamentary group, not only for his readiness for the fray but also for the weight of his judgment. Mr Davies has known to prefer him as the Social Democratic leader, and he would now in all probability be the choice of the Social Democratic MPs if he were in the House. That is not only because of his merits, but also because most—though not all—of them have been disenchanted by Mrs Williams' refusal to fight, and even more by the manner of that refusal.

The announcement of the Warrington by-election did not take the Social Democrats by surprise. Sir Tom Williams had let them know a little while beforehand that he would be leaving the Commons. Then on Wednesday, May 27, Sir Owen told the weekly meeting of the party's steering committee that Sir Tom had just indicated to him that the announcement would be made on the Friday. The committee decided to consult the Liberals before making a categorical public statement and to hold open the possibility of a local candidate—in case that was what Warrington's Social Democrats wanted.

The Warrington Social Democrats, however, preferred a national figure, and seemed to prefer Sir Tom Williams. He is renowned as the party's outstanding vote-getter, and it had always been understood informally that she would have first refusal when a by-election came along. But on Monday, June 1, she told the other members of the Gang of Four at their weekly lunch that she did not wish to stand. They pressed her, and it was thought that she had agreed not to announce or even to make any categorical decision for a week. Yet on Wednesday

day, June 3, hearing that the *Sun* was about to publish a poll indicating that she could win Warrington, she made public her intention not to be the candidate. This was before the party's private poll, conducted by Gallup, which on Friday presented a less optimistic picture, much along the lines of the NOP poll published in *The Observer* the following Sunday.

Mr Williams' action convinced some members of the parliamentary group that she does not have the determined consistency to be the leader. Yet her personal popularity is so great that, unless Mr Jenkins scores a resounding triumph at Warrington, she would probably still be elected by the party membership as a whole.

This is causing some anxiety to a number of Social Democratic MPs. It is a salutary reminder that the practice of the party's private poll, the parliamentary group's poll, and the Labour Party's poll—more than a device for keeping the left at bay. It actually provides the best means of choosing the right person. Colleagues in Parliament have most opportunity of judging who would be up to the job, and would have most to lose directly and personally if they elect someone who is not.

The trouble is that in their last election the Labour Party a number of leading Social Democrats compromised on this principle. Once the PLP had lost its right to elect Labour's leader, they proposed that every member of the party should be given a say in the election. Certainly it is better than weighing the process in favour of the trade unions or constituency activists. It was a smart move in an attempt to outflank the left. It would, however, be an inferior method of selection. Yet the Social Democrats seem to be hooked on it.

The best arrangement would be for them to go back to what used to be the Labour practice, whereby the parliamentary party elected a leader who was elected by the party as a whole. But for the Social Democrats that now seems politically impossible. The Maclean draft constitution proposes that there should be two leaders, one in the country and one in Parliament. Both would be elected by the party at large. That would open the possibility of MPs being required to go into battle in the Commons under a leader who did not command their confidence.

The best compromise would be to have a dual system with the MPs electing their own leader. But there should be no illusions about the difficulties of such an arrangement. For the MPs electing their own leader, as usually dismissed with a reference to the success of the German Social Democrats in running a dual leadership, with Willy Brandt as party chairman and Helmut Schmidt as Chancellor. But everyone knows that Herr Brandt will never again be Chancellor. He presents no threat to Herr Schmidt.

It would be difficult with the British Social Democrats. The Gang of Four have so far managed to cooperate remarkably well. But there are strong rivalries among them and it would be unwise to assume that Social Democrats would not have a dual leadership of original sin. A dual leadership could easily become a competing leadership, with all the frustrations and petty manoeuvres that this would involve.

It is probably the best arrangement that is now available. It would certainly be wiser than having a leader elected by the whole party. But how much better it would have been if all the Social Democrats had taken to heart what they used to say for most of their Labour days.

Phalange will always expect military assistance from the Israelis when they feel threatened. The Maronites probably number less than 30 per cent of the Lebanese population—some estimates put the figure as low as 18 per cent—and there is no future for them as governors of a united Lebanon. But neither is there a future in a divided Lebanon. And so the infrastructure of a Maronite state may turn out to be that of a federal canton. The fighting around Beirut, Sannine and Zahle these past eight weeks—and the 630 deaths it has caused—was a method of strengthening out the frontiers of this future statelet.

In one sense, all that is left is Gemayel's son Bassel, military leader of the Phalange, to start negotiations with the Syrians and Palestinians. The Syrians, as his father admits, are going to be eternal neighbours. And if the Palestinians do not achieve their West Bank state, they are likely to remain in Lebanon for decades. Certainly, the Phalange's most important ally, Israel, will not provide them with a state unless there is a massive change in the balance of Middle East power or in the methods of American persuasion. But the Maronites are compulsive gamblers and if they do not achieve their autonomy the odds are that they will go for broke. In which case, visitors may soon need a Maronist visa if they want to visit the Cedars of Lebanon.

Robert Fisk

Sportview

They don't make Tests like that any more

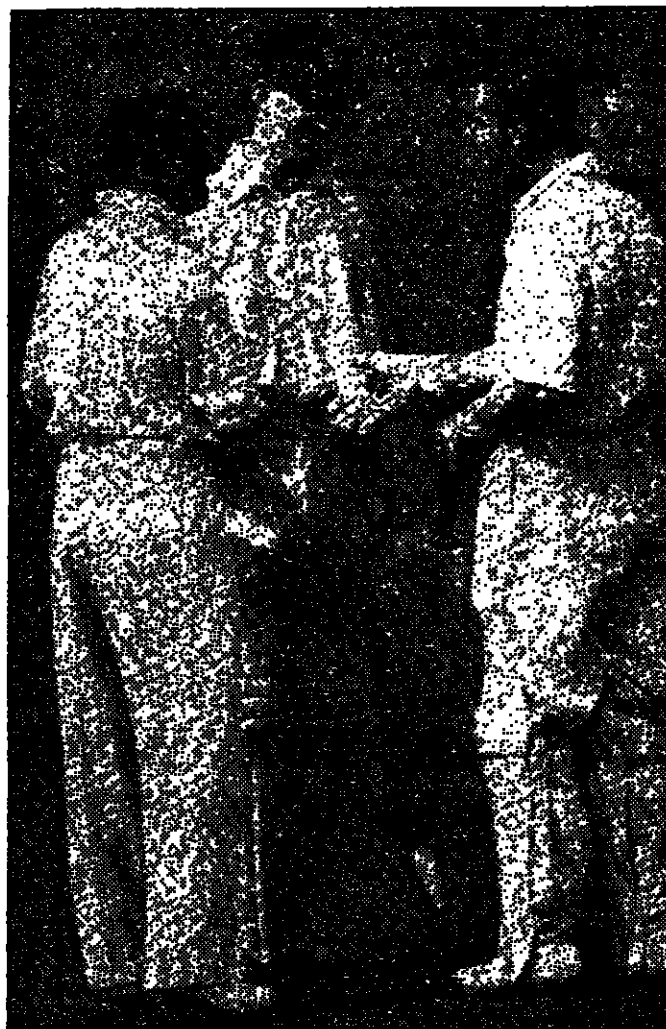
A new series between England and Australia is always something to stir a cricketer's imagination: but rather less so than usual this year. This is not to reflect upon the abilities of the Australians. It is just that we have seen rather a lot of them lately. This is the fifth time in seven years. Far too many Test matches are played. There always seems to be a series in progress somewhere or other. And now that we can watch cricket on television from the other side of the world, the faces are familiar. A month or two ago, in the Star at High Linton, I was asked: "Who's coming over this year, then?" and when I said "Australia", the response was a rather bored: "Oh, them again."

This would have been unthinkable in the Thirties, which was the time I began to play a bit of cricket. I was too young to take in very much of the 1930 tour, but I followed closely the events of 1934 and 1938. These were all Bradman years. In 1930, then almost unknown to us, he broke the existing records for the aggregate in a series and the highest individual score. His figures are well enough known, but

bear contemplation: 8 and 131 at Trent Bridge, 254 and 1 at Lord's, 334 at Leeds, 14 at Old Trafford, 232 at the Oval. We had beaten Australia over there in 1928-29, and they had chosen a young, largely new side.

It is my recollection that only four of them had played in England before (this year only three had not). England were not a bad side, but could not cope with them. In 1934, Australia won again. Four years was just the right interval between tours: long enough to make them special occasions, eagerly awaited, without interest flagging. Other countries were touring by then, but did not make the same impact. It was 1935 before England lost series at home to anyone but Australia. South Africa won that year, we thought rather luckily (at least the small boys, did). It was 1950 before the West Indies won in England.

In 1934 Bradman was almost as devastating, although he took some time to get going in the Tests, partly because he was not always in the best of health. His scores were 29, 25, 36, 13, 30, 304, 244, 77. In 1938, however, although we had



been beaten in Australia (Bradman again) we did think we had a chance, and as it turned out the great man, though he scored a hundred in every Test in which he batted, did not reach one of those double centuries which so often settled the destiny of the match and the rubber. For England, Hutton, Compton and Edrich had arrived, and Wright showed high promise as a leg spinner.

This was the series I remember best from those years. I could still write down from memory the principal scores. I remember, for instance, that at the end of the first day at Trent Bridge England were 422 for four. That was getting a bit of our own back! Great jubilation at Taunton School, and elsewhere—we were even late for tea, listening to Howard Marshall's commentary.

Len Hutton (centre) being congratulated at the Oval in 1938 by Don Bradman (left) and Joe Hardstaff after the Test record of 334 runs, held by Bradman. Hutton went on to score 364.

McCabe scored 232, an innings which Bradman still declared was the best he has ever seen, but England could still claim to have had slightly the better of the draw.

So they could at Lord's, where Hammond played what many rank as his best innings. Old Trafford was a complete wash-out. Then, to our dismay, surprise, Australia won by five wickets at Leeds, in an exciting, low-scoring match. That meant that they retained the Ashes, but the last Test was to be played to a finish, so there was still a chance of a shared rubber. Hammond wrote that before the match "I never felt grimmer in all my life. Bradman packed his side with batting, presumably gambling on winning the test (he had lost the previous three). He lost that one, too. Hutton broke the Test record for the highest innings, putting on 382 with Leyland for the second wicket, and England won by an innings and 579. I think Englishmen ought to remember, looking back on this historic triumph, that had the toss gone the other way Australia might have won by very nearly as many. Bradman did not bat. He had broken an ankle, bowing.

I do not think I have ever been so happy in my life as the result of a cricket match, especially as I was very conscious of being Yorkshire born, and five Yorkshiremen played, and all did very well. The whole country seemed to cheer up and then the Munich autumn we needed cheering up. And yet, there was curious sequel. As Edmund

Blunden put it in *Crickets Country*: "The victory soon assumed an aspect of inverted disaster. Scarcely greater shaking of heads and murmurings of dissatisfaction had been noticeable when our own team was being put through the mill in Australia. Something must be wrong!"

I think this view was more characteristic of cricket's elite than the general public, and yet I do remember much gloomy talk about slow play, and extravagant luck, and over-prepared pitches, and timeless Tests.

Cardus wrote: "A new game has been invented which employs the implements of cricket." E. H. D. Sewell asked: "Does anyone want to see the same batsman in for 13 hours?" To which, the answer was: if it was an Englishman batting against Australia, yes, I did.

That was the last Test against Australia before the war, and afterwards, of course, many things were different. The years brought a wise decrease in the intensity of the boy's partisanship, and a realization that there were more important matters in the world than Test matches. The Thirties faded in a golden glow. The current proliferation of Test matches has undoubtedly cheapened them. The reasons for it are mainly financial, and not altogether sure that in the long run they will prove valid. There is such a thing as the doctrine of diminishing returns. Yet, as I said at the beginning, a new England/Australia series still stirs the imagination. Let us hope for a good-tempered cricket, with a proper though not extravagant wish that England will win. There are still plenty of good players about. In particular, it will be fine to see Litter in action again, provided he does manage to bowl at Trent Bridge with an aluminium ball.

Alan Gibson

Lebanese Christians who live in a world of their own

On the Lebanese coast just south of Beirut, the bare of two Syrian ran poles from a man-made ridge of sand and stones. But their crews spend most days sunbathing and idly watching the sparkling waters of the Mediterranean. The last checkpoint on the coast road to Beirut is a mere property, an official though unpublished acknowledgement that Syrian control ends here.

And indeed just a mile and a half further south, where the badly-maintained road swoops over a little dried-up river bed, there flies the green and white flag of the Phalange, and a banner proclaiming: "You are now entering the liberated area of Lebanon". The young Christian Lebanese militiaman who wanders over to your car is friendly enough. He wears a pro-western and anti-Arab sentiment, courageous, fearful and desperately vulnerable.

Marounistan is never discussed in the press or on television and like so many things in Lebanon, its existence is publicly condemned by those who most support it. There is nothing new in the concept of a partitioned Lebanon. When the civil war ended in 1976 Syria effectively reunited the country, opening up the streets of the capital and bringing the more ferocious of the militias under its control. But the period given to political leaders to draw up a national entente expired two years later and the Phalange, bitterly asserting that the Syrians controlled only one more army of occupation to add to the Palestinian presence, took back East Beirut and closed their doors on the rest of Lebanon.

That, of course, is not how the Phalange leaders see their predicament or their aspirations. They look back with a mixture of wistfulness and gentle, misleading memories to the old Lebanon. Pierre Gemayel, who forged the Phalange from its quasi-fascist and quasi-patriotic inspiration in 1936, still talks as if the Lebanon of the late 1940s and 1950s could return, a land governed by a Christian Maronite minority in which the Sunni Muslim rich collaborated politically against the Shia Muslim poor and the Palestinians were little more than a vague parochial concern, safely tucked away for the most part in Jordan and Syria.

"Only in Lebanon," Mr Gemayel was saying a few days ago, "does everyone feel at home, Christian and Muslim. This is the formula we want in Lebanon, the formula we want to convey and give to the world in the same way as we gave the alphabet. For four hundred years we fought against the Ottoman Empire for our autonomy, and even under Ottoman rule Lebanon still retained some form of autonomy. Where else do you have 16 or 17 sects living together in harmony?"

Yet the sects of Lebanon have for years now lived in suspicion of one another and even the recent encouragement which the Maronites gave to the newly emergent Shia nationalism contained more cynicism than principle. Yet the Phalan-

gist position—immovable, apparently inflexible, lacking in essential renewal of ideas that should characterize a lasting political creed—is an understandable one. In many ways, it is the only stand they can adopt. In the civil war, the Palestinian guerrilla movement treated Lebanon like a whore, turning West Beirut into a place of anarchy and lawlessness and destroying Christian communities with a breathtaking inability to understand the implications of what they were doing. That the Phalange came to regard the Palestinians as their natural enemies was not only inevitable but probably accurate as well.

Elsewhere in "Marounistan" the Phalange operates new harbours, publishes two newspapers and runs a security guard service, a bus company and two radio stations. A television station is likely to go on the air soon. If you are involved in a road accident on the coast highway, the most likely first aid will be a squad of red-helmeted Phalange military police. Journeils, the Christian "capital"—a small and quiet harbour only four years ago—now has a fringe of high-rise apartment blocks, luxury hotels and cinemas. At the new marina, artificial waterfalls cascade past million-dollar yachts. You will be able to live well in "Marounistan".

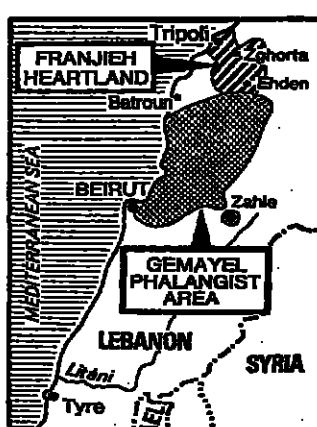
But if the Phalange should ever bring about the partition of Lebanon, who would recognize this new nation? The Arab world would ignore its very existence. Europe, so dependent on Arab oil, would wish it still-born. The French army was sent to Lebanon to save the Maronites after the Druze assault, but France now gives little more than humanitarian aid. Calls upon the Pope for assistance have elicited repeated promises of prayer. But few nations can hold out more than the faint hope of celestial intercession, which is why the Maronite militias have turned to the only country which can give them physical military help: Israel.

But here lies the irony of their situation. For the Maronites lack the cohesion and ethnic tenacity of the Israelis. When the Maronites leave Lebanon, they become merely Arabs abroad, at best Arab Catholics. Having consistently

denied their Arabism for political motives, the Phalangeist Maronites have lost the potential for Arab sympathy. Ostracized by their former fellow countrymen—Muslims perhaps, but still Levantines with all the commercial qualities that this implies—the Maronites could scarcely be adopted by Israel.

It is for this reason that the Phalange has over the past few months been emphasizing their belief that they are part of the Arab world, even if not actually Arabs themselves. Karim al-Faridouni, the party theoretician, now talks about the necessity of proving to the Arabs that the Middle East crisis is bound up with why Lebanon must be open to the Arab world. Relations between Lebanon and Syria, he should be improved, though Syrian troops should leave. The two countries are "twin brothers".

Perhaps. But what the Phalange are really looking for is some form of localized autonomy, some form of federalism that would place them outside Arab Islamic and nationalist jurisdiction, a nation with poor brother status which would be permitted to avoid the responsibilities of the major Arab powers. The days have long gone since Pierre Gemayel bought machine guns from the Palestinians for 15p. In future, the



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SERVANTS NOT MASTERS

Delegates at the annual conference of the National and Local Government Officers' Association this week pledged the union to take industrial action against councils which agree to the reductions in their budgets demanded by the Secretary of State for the Environment. This is more than a routine display of trade union muscle; it is a usurpation by public servants of the role of publicly elected representatives, an encroachment over one of the lines of demarcation clearly drawn across our political system; another attempt by public employees to grab the neck of the public purse.

The constitutional position is clear enough. It is for elected bodies and office-holders — parliament, ministers, local councils, committee chairmen — to determine and approve the volume and distribution of public spending and the level of services it sustains. They do so on behalf and in the interests of the people, whose representatives they are. The public employees who organize, administer and perform those services have every right to be consulted individually or collectively through their trade unions about the impact of policies on their conditions of employment, and to bargain with their employers about the terms on which expansion or contraction shall take place. They have no right to, and are not to be trusted with, a veto over policy decisions. It is not for them to determine the scope of the public services or the quantity of money to be raised in taxes to finance them. Trade unions, if they have power to decide matters, will decide them for the benefit of their members to whom alone they are accountable. If they acquire a secondary control over public policies and revenues, exploitation will follow.

Such ambitions on the part of the public service unions must be vigorously resisted. They pursue their ambition in three ways. By industrial action "against the cuts" or against a particular policy of which they disapprove. The employees of Lambeth council have exemplified both types of abuse, covertly against the sale of council houses and openly against last year's budget cuts. Or by enlargement of the number of public employees who sit as members, not of the council that employs them, but of another. Or by achieving a large or preponderant influence in Labour Party management committees which proceed to select for candidature and hold to account the party's local councillors. By these means, in favourable circumstances, it is possible to sew up a council so that the dominant interest bearing upon its policies is the interest of its own employees.

Strikes and other forms of disruption undertaken with that object in view must simply be resisted wherever they will to resist them exists. If the public service unions persist in these ways it will become necessary to extend the disqualification from membership of a council beyond its present scope of all employees of that council to include all employees of all councils. A councillor who is a NALGO official is subject to an obvious conflict of interest even if he is employed next door. For good and similar reasons all civil servants are disqualified from membership of the House of Commons as holding offices of profit under the Crown. All who hold offices of profit within the system of local government would become ineligible for election as local councillors. The corruption of local Labour parties can be purged only by the Labour

Party itself. If that cannot be done and the corruption infects city government, it will become necessary to curtail by law the remaining powers of local councils and thus curtail the scope for conspiracy to abuse those powers in the interests of public employees.

The unions representing central and local government workers are aggrieved at recent pay awards and at what they regard as a hostile attitude towards their members prevalent in high places. They have reasons for that, which in trade union terms may seem good. No one contradicts their duty to stick up for themselves. But it is regrettable they should do so in ways which show them unmindful of the public service character of their employment. This ought by rights to place some restraint on their use of the weapons of industrial warfare. Instead of which, in both the Civil Service and local government the unions are becoming readier and quicker to disrupt the services for which they are responsible. Also, more obviously in local than in central government, the unions are beginning to challenge or usurp the constitutional function of elected representatives to decide budgetary and policy issues arising in public administration.

That can only lead to deterioration of the public services, as they come to be provided with diminishing pride, principle and reliability. Nor will the public tolerate for long armies of public employees in receipt of those marks of public service which relative security of employment, incremental scales and inflation-proof pensions which were introduced to match a higher than general sense of responsibility towards the performance of duty, now vanishing.

LET THEM STAND BUT NOT SIT

When Bobby Sands was elected to the House of Commons he provided the British Government with a double embarrassment. His election itself provided the IRA with a propaganda coup; but he also presented the House with a delicate choice because he was not automatically excluded from membership. This anomaly was the accidental consequence of an earlier change in the law. Among those traditionally debarred from membership of the Commons were convicted felons serving a term of imprisonment of more than twelve months. But the 1967 Criminal Law Act abolished the category of felony, so as a mere technicality, this particular form of exclusion lapsed. As there were no more felons, nobody could be kept out on that score.

The House of Commons still has the right to expel any of its members, so it would not have been forced to accept Bobby Sands had he been minded to take his seat. But in fact the Government decided not to take this course for fear of the political repercussions. It would, so it was argued, simply give the IRA another propaganda success. But the reluctance of Parliament to act demonstrated the advantage of the previous arrangement whereby the election of such a person could be challenged in the courts.

The Representation of the

People Bill, which was published yesterday, is designed to restore that state of affairs. Anyone serving a term of imprisonment of more than one year is to be legally disqualified from membership of the House of Commons. In substance that restores the position that obtained before the 1967 Act. But the Bill does more than that. It also denies such a person the right to be nominated for election.

There is logic in this. As it was the election of Bobby Sands, not his presence at Westminster, that caused the furore in the first place, it may reasonably be said that the proposed solution is related directly to the problem. If this is the case, further anxiety in this area, it is the election of another hunger striker that the Government should worry about — not what he would do at Westminster. It might also be argued that it would be inconsistent to allow someone to stand for election and then deny him membership.

Yet it is one of the traditional rights of the British electorate to vote for someone whom they know cannot take his place in the House of Commons. It is a form of protest that has an honourable place in the political history of this country, stretching from John Wilkes in the eighteenth century to Mr Tony Benn in the twentieth. Had not the voters of Bristol been

prepared to elect Mr Benn on the death of his father, Lord Stansgate, though they knew that he was not eligible to remain a member of the House of Commons, it is unlikely that it would have become possible for anyone to renounce a peerage. It would certainly not have become possible in time for Mr Benn to continue his parliamentary career or for Sir Alec Douglas-Home to return to the House of Commons as Prime Minister. This was a reform whose time had come, but it would not have been brought about so swiftly if voters had been denied the right to make this dramatic gesture. There are times when to vote for someone who is not allowed to sit in the Commons may be a political act of more consequence than to vote for someone who can. To forbid a person to stand for election is therefore to circumscribe not only his rights but those of his constituents.

To take this course would be constitutionally unwise. It would also be politically unnecessary. The election of Bobby Sands was indeed embarrassing, but it was not disastrous and it can be attributed largely to an exceptional cause in the withdrawal of the SDLP candidate. Such an embarrassment may not be repeated, but it is in any case worth the risk. It should be enough to restore the law to what it was when we still had felons among us.

University control

From the Secretary General of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals

Sir, The Government has indeed made a series of political decisions which present a large threat to the future of British universities. But the threat is not one of "control"; it is the one which derives from the Government's wish drastically to reduce the size of the system in the impossibly short space of two years. The struggle against this policy must not be confused by false assumptions that the values represented by such words as "freedom", "autonomy" and "independence" are already on the point of destruction. They are not. Universities have not "sold their freedom" (Mr Stretch, June 9) nor is there any perceptible prospect of "political control by a statist regime" (Professor Griffiths, June 9). The Chairman of the University Grants Committee (UGC) has very recently, in an open letter to Mr Christopher Price, MP, affirmed that "it will be for each university, as is proper, to make decisions within its total resources and in the light of advice given by the Committee." In particular, it will need to decide how far to accept in detail the Committee's recommendations. We are not setting out to provide a detailed blueprint for each establishment.

But the case for such freedom has to be argued, in every generation. Universities are social institutions and there is no way in which their interests and welfare can be separated from those of society at large. The needs of society must always be foremost among the concerns of those who make university decisions. Defining those needs is the major problem in matters of higher education and research they are unlikely, in most cases, to be best discerned centrally by government agencies.

Forty-five universities, each making its own independent and informed interpretation of national needs, may well between them arrive at several valid versions of the best long-term pattern of research and teaching, with the inevitable mistakes will not be on the grand scale of Government miscalculations. It is highly desirable

in the national interest that the present pluralistic system of decision-making by numerous and diverse institutions be preserved. Universities acknowledge the obligations that accompany their freedoms. Firstly, they must keep themselves fully informed about all relevant aspects of public policy and secondly, they must, as far as they can, be responsive to the national interest. The UGC is an invaluable and experienced interpreter of these matters, though of course universities have many other means of keeping abreast of the national interest, or, simply as trustees of public money.

The autonomy of universities does not confer upon them a right to pursue their own self-interest; it involves a duty to interpret, as far as they can, the national interest, and to identify the particular ways in which they can best pursue it.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY CASTON,
The Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals,
29 Tavistock Square, WC1.
June 9.

Tape recorders in court

From Miss Virginia Wason

Sir, The full implications of the attempts being made in Parliament to widen the scope of clause 9 of the Contempt of Court Bill may not have been fully realized. This clause has its origins in paragraphs 42 and 43 of the Phillimore report, which envisaged a limited use as a substitute for shorthand or long-hand notes, all governed by the securing of leave from the court. The proposed amendment would allow the use of tape recorders in proceedings in camera. At the moment the Attorney General has undertaken to reconsider the clause.

If the unrestricted use of tape recorders is allowed in court, witnesses of the witness stand will be entitled to enter the witness box armed with their own machines. What greater assistance could one have in perfecting a dishonest alibi? Jurors would be exposed to the evidence, speeches and summing-up.

An honest but inept solicitor's clerk, recording certain passages verbatim, may give the judge the kind of question and answer for a "later answer". The scope for the dishonest but skilled would be considerable.

In a case where the mass media will come equipped with their own tape recorders (and if tape recorders, why not video machines?). Outside responsible journalism, there will be a fringe seeking the lurid and salacious. Although there is a sub-clause forbidding subsequent publication by reproduction, one knows how ineffective the law now is in controlling pirated recordings. Fly the family of a murdered person, or the victim of rape, could send evidence in such circumstances.

The profane use of tape recorders is bound to result in the production of several versions of the record. One can foresee an alarming increase in judicial time spent in court, at first instance and appellate, by reason of parties trying to establish as correct one version of the record rather than another. The extra burden placed on the Legal Aid Fund will be considerable. The matter can be summed up in no better way than it has been done by Lord Rookill. He said: "I can imagine nothing more alarming and more terrifying than to try a case, either criminal or civil, which has attracted a large amount of public attention, with an absolute battery of tape recorders around the court. Anything more distracting for witnesses, counsel and anything more unnecessary to the successful trial of the action, it is difficult to imagine."

Yours faithfully,
VIRGINIA WASON,
President,
The Institute of Shorthand Writers,
2 New Square,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2.
June 8.

Civil Service grievances

From the General Secretary of the Civil Service Union

Sir, I read with interest (report, June 10) that your proprietor proposed to close down *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* because certain workers were alleged to be in breach of a procedure agreement. This has a familiar ring for civil servants, as you will know, the current Civil Service pay dispute has been provoked entirely by the Government's unilateral breach of a 25-year-old pay procedure agreement and its suspension of jointly commissioned fact-finding.

May we now expect *The Times* editorially to uphold the Government for its reckless and irresponsible behaviour? Or are we to assume that the obligation to issue the civil servants' dispute is only upon the trade union side and that the Government in particular has some divine right to back out of agreements whenever it is minded to do so?

Yours faithfully,
L. H. MOODY,
Civil Service Union,
5 Praed Street, W2.
June 11.

From Councillor Mrs Janet Todd

Sir, I agree with Mr Marshall of the Association of First Division Civil Servants (June 11) that the ultimate issue in the civil servants' dispute is what sort of Civil Service will result from the Government's present behaviour. As a Conservative, however, I believe that the sort of Conservative Party which is likely to emerge is also at issue.

The civil servants with whom I come in contact are all, as it happens, instinctively averse to striking. What concerns me is that in the civil servants' dispute it is a matter of immense satisfaction that the Government can count on the fact that to such men and women action to claim what was understood to be their rightful place in the national pay structure is so abhorrent.

The Government had to concede large pay increases to workers with industrial muscle, it is argued, but in the case of civil servants they can divide and rule. This concession that might be to right frightens and shames those of us who have worked for the party because it proclaimed itself the champion of freedom.

It would have been unthinkable a few years ago that such a pragmatic philosophy would have been openly adopted or that to challenge it would have given rise to charges of disloyalty. Yet not to challenge it means that we will have a different, and a far inferior, Conservative Party in the future.

Yours faithfully,
JANET TODD,
Foxton Lodge,
Foxton Close,
Cambridge.
June 11.

Benefit fraud inquiry

From Miss Linda Lennard

Sir, It was with great disquiet, but unfortunately not surprise, that we read the Secretary of State for Social Services remarks that the Government is continuing and developing its present programme to check fraud and abuse in social security (The Times, June 5). From our own experience of advising disabled people on claiming benefits we have found that the "scrounger-catching" atmosphere created by the Government is deterring many people from claiming benefits to which they are entitled.

In addition, we seriously question the Government's assertion that overpayments in social security are entirely the result of fraud. In many cases, they appear to derive from Government officials themselves and, therefore, a good proportion of the estimated £40m may well come from correction of the Government's own actions in miscalculating benefit entitlement.

Moreover, the benefits system is so complex that many people may well misinterpret the rules and regulations. For instance, with regard to attendance allowance, the rules concerning handicapped children, who spend part of their time in hospitals as well as at home with their families, are very complicated. Overpayments then result not because of intent to defraud but because of the very complexity of the system.

Levels of benefit in Britain are very low, particularly for those who are living in poverty and hardship should, in addition, be subject to harassment by local authority. The Department of Health and Social Security would be better employed ensuring a maximum take-up of existing benefits. One may be forgiven for thinking that denying benefits to claimants who are entitled to them is the desired effect of Government measures — another way of cutting public spending?

There is a danger that the Government which has recently cut the number of tax investigators, thus allowing billions of pounds to go undetected in tax fraud.

Yours faithfully,
LINDA LENNARD, Organizer,
The Disability Alliance,
1 Cambridge Terrace, NW1.
June 5.

The Baltic terror

From Mrs Rita Parris

Sir, June 14 this year will be remembered by many exiles in this country and overseas as the 40th anniversary when thousands of Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians were rounded up by Russian security troops and police, put in railway cattle wagons and deported to remote northern areas of European Russia and Siberia.

The horror of the events of that night and the distress suffered by the deportees would be inconceivable to those who were born and live in freedom.

However, may we never forget that the Soviet authorities would use any measures available to achieve their aims with total disregard for any treaties or promises made, and above all, with total disregard for human life.

Yours sincerely,
RITA PARRIS,
41 Launde Road,
Oadby,
Leicester.
June 8.

Law on contempt

From Mr Anthony Hoolahan, QC, and Mr Richard Walker

Sir, Mr Welsh (May 29) is quite right. There is no reported case in which it has been held that the law of contempt applies to publications relating to proceedings in coroners' courts. That is the nub of the problem concerning clause 7 of the Bill.

If the High Court has power to punish as contempt of court the publication (in a newspaper or by radio or television) of matter likely to prejudice proceedings before an inferior court, to which "inferior courts, tribunals and bodies" should clause 7 extend that power?

One possible line of demarcation of the High Court's protection was considered during the argument in the House of Lords in *Attorney-General v. BBC* (1971), namely that the jurisdiction should extend to "inferior courts of record". This would include a coroner's court which Blackstone described as a court of record. But that was seen to be an unsatisfactory test since Parliament has provided by statute that a number of tribunals shall be courts of record, viz, the Transport

Concrete solution for the railways

From Mr John Nearstead

Sir, I am sorry to see that the eccentric fantasies of the Railway Conversion League are still given credence by anyone in this day and age (article by Alfred Sherman, June 11).

Most of their claims and statistics were long ago shown to be bogus, such as the supposed better fuel efficiency of road vehicles over rail. Would Mr Sherman really suggest that a single electric locomotive could haul a 1,000-tonne freight train than by a large number of articulated lorries? Or that the case for rail electrification rests solely on efficiency, ignoring the fact that electricity does not depend for its generation on dwindling oil reserves?

As for Professor Hall's study, it was never clear how he supposed that two coaches could pass on the 15 feet carriage-way obtained from converting a double track railway at high speeds up to 125 mph, or indeed at all.

The theories of the RCL are simply a manifestation of the irrational dislike of anything to do with railways widely held in this country. Doubtless they will still be uttering platitudes about hydrogen fuel and sodium-sulphur batteries when the last well dribbles dry.

Yours faithfully,
J. NEARSTEAD,
37 Raynham Road, W6.
June 11.

From Mr Stanley Steward

Sir, Mr Sherman's hostility to all forms of public enterprise is deep-rooted but he does his credibility no good by his farago of misrepresentation on railways. To suggest that railways should be abolished and replaced by road juggernauts and express coaches (even with WCs) is to fly the face of all logic and experience.

When it comes to railway electrification his arguments will not bear a moment's examination. Road investment is never assessed on the same basis as that of railways. But rather than take into account the cost benefits of a railway electrification programme leave those for comparable road transport facilities far behind.

To say that there is no export market for railway electrical equipment is to ignore our railway industry's striking export achievements and the world-wide prospects which have been identified.

But on all this, Mr Sherman chooses to overlook the fact that, by the time he has converted our railways to trunk roads, oil will be prohibitively expensive and too scarce to use.

where it can be substituted. This is the conclusive argument for proceeding now with a long-term programme of electrification.

Yours faithfully,
STANLEY STEWARD,
The Athenaeum,
Pall Mall SW1.
June 11.

From Mr M. J. Oakley

Sir, Congratulations on your editorial juxtaposition. Mr Alfred Sherman's anti-rail ravings will no doubt have their lack of factual basis exposed by others. Personally I find your cartoon of sleek speeding electric railway locomotive (it looks vaguely like a contemporary 125 mph Deutsche Bundesbahn type) being swallowed by a monstrous grinding, roaring, pollution-belching, tarmac-eating, countryside-crushing, traffic-jam engendering road juggernaut has provided the most unanswerable comment already.

Yours sincerely,
M. J. OAKLEY,
100 Broomfield Road,
Sutton Coldfield,
West Midlands.
June 11.

From Mr Harley Sherlock

Sir, Alfred Sherman's "Concrete Solution" for the railways is insubstantial in many respects, but it becomes flimsy to the point of collapse when applied to cities like London.

Mr Sherman readily admits that the conversion of railways into roads will have the same effect as building new roads. But every Londoner knows, from the painful experience of the last 20 years, that new roads attract more traffic which eventually leads to greater congestion — even on the local streets which are supposed to be relieved by the new roads.

Although in London twice as many people come to the central area by British Rail as come by car, it is true that the railways are generally used less than they could be, while the roads are over-used. But rather than involve ourselves in capital expenditure on yet another panacea, surely it is time that we learn to make better use of what we have already got — by managing our roads so as to give priority to public transport, by encouraging delivery vehicles, and by encouraging greater use of the railways.

Yours faithfully,
HARLEY SHERLOCK, Chairman,
Transport 2000,
40 James Street, W1.
June 12.

Local spending

From the Chairman of Buckinghamshire County Council

Sir, Ministers and commentators create endless problems by oversimplifying the extraordinarily complicated equation which makes up local government.

The standard local authority: the averages used in *The Times* on June 3 and 4 are misleading. Buckinghamshire, for example, receives for all services including the police, 60 per cent of its grant from central government. Of the remaining 53 per cent which falls on the ratepayers, just one third is paid by commerce and industry. In the national interest the Government's programme has been increasing at 10,600 per annum, yet since 1974 our proportion of annual grant has been routinely reduced and now we are threatened with an arbitrary termination of supply.

As a result of this, a handful of people in the country — and they are not ministers — who understand the complex denouement and social havoc that will occur if the Government's policy of local authority spending is implemented in full.

There is an element of tragedy in events since, from differing standpoints, both ministers and leading

members of the Association of County Councils pursue similar national and political ideals of equal sincerity and fervour: yet despite this common cause Whitehall will accept neither the word nor wise advice of colleagues whose knowledge and experience in the local field far exceeds that of those in ministerial offices. In consequence the upper tier of Government, by precipitate and unilateral action, is likely to demolish the next one down which in itself is the shires of England, is the backbone of dependable, thoughtful and thrifty conservatism both in good times and in bad.

It is a constitutional matter. Arbitrary action has been taken by the Executive without either national consultation or the considered advice of Parliament whose members will less than gladly and with dismay the real implications of the constituents of the minister's ill-considered statements. Have we really learnt so little since August 4, 1955, when Charles I demanded Ship Money from John Hampden?

Yours faithfully,
ROGER PARKER-JERVIS,
Estate Office, Great Hampden,
Great Missenden,
Buckinghamshire.
June 5.

Life on the dole

From Professor Adrian Sinfield

"The harsh reality of life on the dole" was recently brought out by Mr David Pichaud in your Social Focus column on May 27, has changed remarkably little since unemployment first reached half-a-million after the war, nearly 20 years ago. The number of people on the dole since then have been more than nullified by the recent cuts in benefits only partly mentioned by Mr Pichaud: the flat-rate national insurance benefit was also cut by 5 per cent from November, 1980, with no restoration of this reduction in the recent Budget, and there have been a number of other restrictive changes.

Secondly, the state's services for the unemployed have been severely cut back in relation to the virtual doubling of the number out of work since the new administration took office. At that point the ratio of employment service staff to unemployed was 1:85 but this has now risen to 1:187. In addition, many special services for the unemployed over the age of 25 have been seriously restricted, including programmes for the long-term unemployed and the hard to employ.

Finally, and most importantly of all, the very much increased amount

of prolonged unemployment means that poverty experienced by those living on benefits well below the general standard of living. Standardized nations is all the more harsh. The number registered out of work for more than six months reached 1.1 million this April. The total of very long-term unemployment was 516,000 people: this compares with 21,000 in 1956 — a 25-fold increase in 25 years. And to this half-million of course one should add the large number of children and adults in their families who are dependent upon them. It is difficult to realise barely seven years ago the total number out of work was no higher than half-a-million.

In the battle against inflation, or whatever it is that leads the Government to allow unemployment to remain this high, the unemployed have always paid a heavy price in the loss of jobs and the frustration of their careers. I cannot see how anyone can justify this further penalty imposed on them and their children.

Yours faithfully,
ADRIAN SINFIELD,
University of Edinburgh,
Department of Social Administration,
Adam Ferguson Building,
George Square,
Edinburgh.
June 8.

Law on contempt

From Mr Anthony Hoolahan, QC, and Mr Richard Walker

Sir, Mr Welsh (May 29) is quite right. There is no reported case in which it has been held that the law of contempt applies to publications relating to proceedings in coroners' courts. That is the nub of the problem concerning clause 7 of the Bill.

If the High Court has power to punish as contempt of court the publication (in a newspaper or by radio or television) of matter likely to prejudice proceedings before an inferior court, to which "inferior courts, tribunals and bodies" should clause 7 extend that power?

One possible line of demarcation of the High Court's protection was considered during the argument in the House of Lords in *Attorney-General v. BBC* (1971), namely that the jurisdiction should extend to "inferior courts of record". This would include a coroner's court which Blackstone described as a court of record. But that was seen to be an unsatisfactory test since Parliament has provided by statute that a number of tribunals shall be courts of record, viz, the Transport

'The War Game' under wraps

From Mr Nicholas Horsley

Sir, May I write to the Fourth Estate about what is surely today the Sixth Estate — the BBC?

I am a member of the General Advisory Council of this great body, and we met in London today. We were shown a recording of the film *The War Game*, which was made in the 1960s, and showed some of the horrors of nuclear weapons at that time. You will recall that the British Broadcasting Corporation refused to show this film when it was originally made, and more recently turned down requests to show it today.

The GAC meeting today we discussed in depth this decision. Over twenty members of the Council spoke on the matter, and all but three of them were in favour of showing *The War Game*. Most of them, by the end of the discussion, possibly edited, and for it to be shown as part of a public discussion on nuclear weapons. Of the three opponents, two of them were Conservative Members of Parliament. The Director General, and the Chairman of the BBC, made remarks which make me feel almost certain that the Governors will take notice of the GAC and will not reverse their decision and show *The War Game*.

I am risking the wrath of these two gentlemen, because in my view public knowledge and awareness of the horrors of nuclear weapons is far more important than the confidentiality of matters discussed at the BBC's General Advisory Council.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS HORSLEY,
Wilton Lodge,
Dale Road,
Wilton, East Yorkshire.

Oral archives

From Mr Thomas Dalby

Sir, I write in support of the recommendation made by Mr Ronald Lewin (June 4) that the "oral histories" of Bletchley Park personnel during the Second World War should be recorded for archival purposes.

Mr Lewin's proposal could, perhaps, be taken further so that major and minor participants in historic events may record their recollections which otherwise would be lost. It is the oral history of the importance of making recordings before it is too late was strengthened as long ago as 1955 when, for a variety of reasons, I was unable to immediately record the memories of the last living link with the famous Victorian photographer, Julia Margaret Cameron.

In 1948 I commissioned and published Helmut Gernsheim's biography of the first of his kind, Mrs Cameron. In it he told of her frequent long letters, written to her family in Faraway Ceylon, and, at the latest moment, she would send the gardener's boy running all the way to Wymouth, in the Isle of Wight, to catch the post. Mrs Cameron lived at a house called Dimbola in the Isle of Wight, near Yarmouth, and it has since been converted into a private hotel, which I visited when on the island in mid-1955. I told the proprietor of this gardener's boy episode and was informed that this was a Mr Newham, who lived only a few years away from me, and told many stories about his famous employer. I immediately went down the road and met and photographed this hale and hearty old man of 96 years and told him I would like to return in a few months' time to take some of his stories of Mrs Cameron.

But, alas, he died some three months later, unknown, unremembered — and unrecorded. This is a tragedy which could have been avoided had I been able to record the recollections of an earlier age and obtained a deeper understanding of the environment in which one of the world's greatest photographers lived.

Perhaps consideration should be given to the setting-up of an Oral History Society which would gradually develop archives containing the oral histories of many men and women who have produced the truths of events long past. It would be interesting to have comments on this suggestion.

Yours sincerely,
T. DALBY,
4 Westbourne Park,
Scarborough, North Yorkshire.

Claims to honour

From the Precursor of Christ Church

Sir, It is somewhat tenuous for one who was a junior officer in the European theatre in the second world war to disagree with a Field-Marshal, but Lord Carver (feature, June 9) seems to me to perpetrate an injustice which even history is unlikely to redress when he says that "Monty" was "far and away the most effective professional soldier we have produced in this century". Without in the least denigrating from his astonishing achievement, one must surely include in such an estimate the name of Slim.

Slim not only conducted a masterly retreat but also a continuously victorious campaign over territory so difficult, and with supply until the closing months of his command always inadequate and second best to the Western theatre, that in comparison Monty's war must be seen to be a comparatively straightforward task. He seems to have managed this astonishing feat without the sacrifice of his humanity, however tough he may have had from time to time to be with his subordinates.

These were both great soldiers, but nothing is gained in the history of British arms by exalting one and totally neglecting the other.

Yours faithfully,
PETER W. BIDE,
Christ Church, Oxford.

Hindsight

From Mrs Margaret Northey

Sir, In reply to Rev Owen Barracough (June 10), Surely the advantage of the new back page is that *The Times* can now be read by two at breakfast. I read the back whilst my husband reads the front.

Yours sincerely,
MARGARET NORTHEY,
67 Primrose Way,
Lydney,
Gloucestershire.



Sale Room Correspondent.
The strength of the dollar sabotaged Sotheby's big summer sale of Old Master paintings in New York on Thursday leaving 41 per

appears in a new film about Prince of Wales at a Variety he Mansion House, London, and £250,000 towards specially The Prince, described by as Prince Charming, said

Mannerist work, Santi di Tito's 'Madonna and Child with St

...had a better result with a sale of 1929-30 British pictures totalling £294,730, with 31 per cent unsold. The War Office Government secured a portrait of Lloyd-George by Sir William Orpen at £6,000 (estimate £5,000 to £8,000) through the agency of Legatt Bros. The present owner is Lord-George's daughter, the Minister's grandson, described as the best portrait of grandfather in existence.

Requiem Mass

...at St. Vincent's.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster preached the sermon at a solemn requiem Mass for the late Sir Stanislaus Wyszyński celebrated in Westminster Cathedral yesterday. Mr Karol Jeleński was the principal concelebrant assisted by Polish priests from the United Kingdom.

University news

London

St. Hilda's College. Supernumerary studentship in Classics at Eng. MA. Opened: 1959. Entrance in June for one. Application: 1959. 1959. 1959.

St. Andrews

Professor Malcolm Jeeres, head of

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Parents

has never left the parents' heart, for children will always make their own parents' marriage as prime exemplar, either in emulation or in rebellion. What matters is the quality of love within the family. If young people honestly believe in love within their future families can best be ensured by taking new measures, they are acting with integrity in taking these measures.

To analyse is not to provide solution to the problem, and meanwhile there seems to be a general conspiracy of silence about it. The Church's

...may in time accept
...of intent as suffi-
...ent, but at the moment are
...parents may feel alone
...unhappy in their perplex-
...y. A more open sharing of
...might lessen such
...parents' sense of isolation and
...them reassurance.

Ruth Hook

London and in Australia, and from the Little Gallery on the Marches at her home in Herefordshire she did much to encourage and promote local artists. Among these who bought her works were the Tate Gallery, the National Library of Victoria, the Welsh Arts Council, the National Bank of Australia and a number of public institutions in Western Australia.

In the 1960s she enthusiastically took up the breeding of topiary and for a time became president of the British Topiary Club.

Early in her life Mrs. Rennell came under the influence of a very remarkable Christian teacher, Mr. T. A. Bowhay. This began the development of the spiritual side of her nature which was so much a part of her personality. This was continued in her association with Moral Rearmament and then in her reception into the Thomas Catholic Church in 1952. In 1978 she became an Oblate of St. Benedict attached to Brook Abbey, Worcester, which gave her joy and deep satisfaction.

Her husband died in 1978 and

BROWN

Brown's subsequent success included "Hard Luck Blues" and "Boogie at Midnight" and "Love Don't Love Nobody." His career declined in the mid-1950s, with the onset of the rock and roll craze, but his warm, open-throated, rhythmically driving style had already influenced the generation of singers which paved the way for the emergence of soul music.

Bobby Bland, Junior Parker, Little Richard and James Brown have all acknowledged their debt.

A further hit in 1957 with "Let the Four Winds Blow" was followed by sporadic club engagements, but Brown worked outside music for several years until the end of the 1960s, when he was rediscovered by the pop historians and by the bandleader Johnny Otis, with whose troupe he toured.

He visited Britain in 1978, performing in concert at the New London Theatre.

DR JOHN BOYD

in North Western Europe. During 1945-46 he was director of pathology at the War Office.

He had obtained the DPH diploma at Cambridge in 1924 and the MD at Glasgow in 1943. He was appointed OBE in 1942 and was an honorary physician to the King in 1944-5. In 1932 he was elected to the FRCS and FRCP. He was the author of numerous papers on the pathology of tropical disease and on bacteriophage. He was awarded

He married in 1918 Elizabeth Edgar. There were no children of the marriage. His wife died in 1956 and he married secondly in 1957 Mary, daughter of D. H. Murphy. She died in 1963.

also Leader of the Wales and Chester Circuit, of which he subsequently, from 1876 to 1879, was Presiding Judge. He was a former Member of the Bar Council and was also, from 1861 to 1870 Chairman of the Medical Appeals Tribunal. He was knighted in 1870. He married, in 1847, Anita Hermer. They had two daughters.

It is even more ironic that he took with him to Warburg, Chevallier's *Clochermerie*. Had he been able to hang on long enough to see this work through his own press he would have retrieved his fortunes.

May I hasten to add that none of the above is intended to undervalue Frederic Warburg's record in the introduction of distinguished foreign translations.

[illegible][illegible]

for contempt before it is effective. The committee were investigating reports that Communists have obtained American passports to promote Soviet interests abroad. and Mr Robeson whose passport has been withheld by the State Department frequently invoked the Fifth Amendment in reply to questions, perempting him to refuse to answer for fear of self-incrimination.

مکرمات



Business News

THE TIMES June 13 1981

| Stock markets | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| FT Index 535.8, down 0.4 | FT Gilts 66.08, up 0.25 |
| Sterling | |
| \$1.9590, up 90 points | Index 95.1, up 0.3 |
| Dollar | |
| Index 109.0, down 0.2 | DM 2.3947, down 80 pts |
| Gold | |
| \$471.50, up 56 | |
| Money | |
| 3 mth sterling 12½-12¾ | 3 mth Euro 5 17½-17¾ |
| 6 mth sterling 16½-16¾ | 6 mth Euro 5 16½-16¾ |

IN BRIEF

Shares slip as French fears grow

A new wave of selling on the eve of the French parliamentary elections sent share prices down by another 2.2 per cent in Paris yesterday. The total fall since the socialist Presidential victory on May 10 is about 30 per cent. Dealers say it is the biggest crash since the end of the Second World War.

Yesterday's movement meant that, in just two trading sessions, average prices have fallen by 4 per cent. Selling orders—mainly by small investors fearing another socialist success—were so heavy that dealing opened 15 minutes late.

Groups on the Socialist Party's nationalisation list were particularly hit. Ciel and France dropped 5 per cent and Paribas 3 per cent.

The franc also slumped to its lowest level since the presidential election. It was quoted at \$0.365 against \$0.3705.

Philips sells CEI

Electronics group Philips announced yesterday that the offer for sale of 60 per cent of its subsidiary, Cambridge Electronic Industries, which closed yesterday, was oversubscribed. The basis of the allocation of the 21.6m shares, offered at 75p each, will be announced on Monday. CEI was formed by combining 20 of Philips's high-technology peripheral companies.

Bill rate falls

The growing conviction that the Bank of England will not raise the bank rate, leading rate in the near future led to a sharp fall in the Treasury Bill rate at yesterday's weekly tender, from 12.44 to 12.07 per cent.

Esso prices to rise

Esso has become the last of the big oil companies to end price support for petrol stations in urban areas. The move takes effect from midnight on Monday. Like BP, Shell and Mobil, Esso expects prices in towns and cities to rise between 6p and 10p a gallon at the pumps.

Saudi shares bond

Saudi Arabia is reported to have agreed to take 15 per cent of the DM3,000m (about £530m) bond being issued among Opec countries.

Euro stock market

The European Parliament's economic and monetary committee has adopted a motion calling for measures at European Community level to promote a European stock market. It calls for more forceful moves by the EEC Commission to ensure free circulation of capital and harmonisation of company and dividend tax systems.

BL foundry rescue

Perkins Engines, of Peterborough, is interested in taking over the BL foundry operation at Wellingborough, Northants, due to close later this year with the loss of almost 600 jobs.

US money supply

The United States basic money supply M1-A fell to a seasonally adjusted average of \$316.1m in the week ending June 3 from \$316.2m the previous week. The broader money supply, M1-B, fell to an average of \$424.6m from \$427.5m.

Hadfields plant shuts

Hadfields of Sheffield one of the city's biggest employers, yesterday paid off some 1,800 workers and closed its Leeds Road steel plant. Part of the closure of the plant, Hadfields has suffered from the worldwide recession. Some 700 workers have been retained at the company's East Ham works.

Wall Street lower

On the New York stock exchange, the Dow Jones industrial average closed 1.14 points down at 1,006.28.

Cash flowing in to building societies despite competition

By Baron Phillips

Fears that Government savings scheme, would cause a dwindling cash inflow for building societies appear to have been scotched by the latest figures.

The Building Societies Association yesterday reported higher than expected net receipts of £436m for May; this is £140m higher than last month.

Although May's net receipts are far from setting a record, the total has surprised some people because normally the inflow dips at this time of the year as savers withdraw cash for holidays. It also indicates that Government savings schemes have not hurt the building societies as much as has been feared.

A record £2,242m was paid into accounts last month. Withdrawals were £1,806m, leaving net savings of £436m. Normally the BSA would expect a decline of some £50m at this time.

Mr Richard Weir, the new Secretary General of the BSA, said last night: "The improvement partly reflects the declining impact of national savings competition but also the attractiveness of new investment

schemes introduced by a number of societies."

The building societies granted more than £1,000m of mortgages for the third month in a row. Over the last five months building societies have committed loans to 305,000 borrowers compared with only 271,000 during the same period last year.

However, the BSA says that more and more savers are reporting long queues of house buyers waiting loans. This confirms a survey published this week by the House-Builder's Federation which indicated that an increasing number of its members were encountering difficulties in selling houses because of long waits for mortgages.

The level of building society savings runs counter to the varying given last month by Mr Leonard Williams, outgoing chairman of the BSA, who said that a mortgage famine could be created if the Government continued to exploit the personal savings market.

The Association explains the savings boom in four ways. At the beginning of May, the interest rates on National Savings accounts came down from 15

per cent to 13 per cent. Building societies pay a gross interest rate of 12.14 per cent.

At the same time the Government withdrew its 19th issue of Savings Certificates, which offered 10.33 per cent interest tax free, and replaced it with a certificate paying 9.02 per cent interest. The societies' tax-paid basic rate is 8.5 per cent.

Thirdly, the BSA says there has been a declining impact of the Government's index-linked savings schemes (Granny Bonds) which were extended to include everyone over age 50. And, several building societies have introduced new accounts and schemes to tempt savers. One of the best examples is the Cheltenham & Gloucester "Cheltenham Gold" accounts, which offered interest rates at 1 per cent above the basic rate.

The society came under fire from other building society chiefs because it threatened to undermine the fight against inflation, the Chancellor declared. And few people would think higher taxes to pay for more public investment a price worth paying. The remaining options were to increase borrowing, which would push up interest rates, or cut back on current spending.

Chancellor stands firm on borrowing

By Frances Williams

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, yesterday took an uncompromising line on the financing of state industry investment. In a tough speech to Bradford Chamber of Commerce, he gave no hint that he was prepared to contemplate a relaxation of the Treasury's tight curbs on industry borrowing, which have recently caused controversy from industry chairmen, the TUC and CBI.

The Chancellor reiterated the Government's objections to relaxing borrowing limits or allowing the nationalised industries to borrow in private capital markets on their own account.

These issues are due to be discussed by a tripartite working party which Sir Geoffrey agreed to set up after government policy was criticised from all sides at last week's meeting of the National Economic Development Council. The working party expects to report later this year.

Increasing the money supply to accommodate extra borrowing would be tantamount to abandoning the fight against inflation, the Chancellor declared. And few people would think higher taxes to pay for more public investment a price worth paying. The remaining options were to increase borrowing, which would push up interest rates, or cut back on current spending.

Nationalised industry borrowing was effectively underwritten by the Government, however it was raised, Sir Geoffrey said, referring to the pressure from some industries such as British Telecom to raise cash for profitable investments on the private capital markets.

Extra borrowing by state industries would squander out some private sector investment, he claimed. Even if the public investment would produce higher returns than the private investment "many of the industries are near-monopolies which may be able to achieve high rates of return on their investment through exercising monopoly power rather than through efficiency". The Government had to be careful not to let state industries compete unfairly for the limited funds available.

The industries could release an extra £300m for investment if they cut their current costs by 1 per cent. Each extra 2 per cent on the wage bill cost about £250m.

Sir Geoffrey was critical of past pay settlements "well in excess of what private industry could afford" and called for "realistic" settlements to free funds for investment.

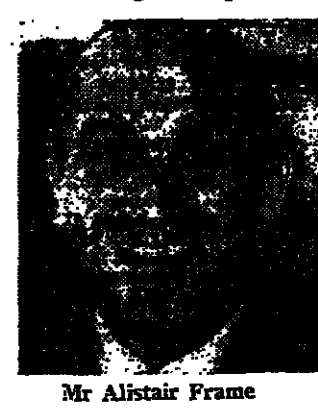
The Chancellor also referred to the Government's loan guarantee scheme for which he said small businesses had been asking for years. Under the scheme the Government provides guarantees to back bank loans to small businesses which have viable propositions which do not meet normal lending criteria.

The other principal scheme in the business opportunities programme was the Business Start-Up Scheme which, he said, gave tax relief at top marginal rates of up to £10,000 invested in new businesses.

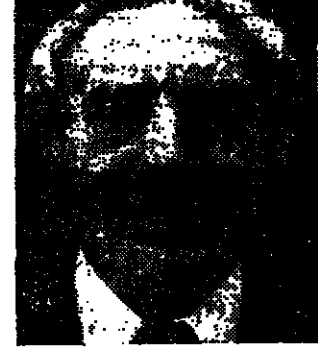
It was he said, bold and imaginative scheme without precedent in any other country, focusing on new businesses requiring modest amounts of external capital in their early years.



Mr Douglas Morpeth



Mr Alastair Frame



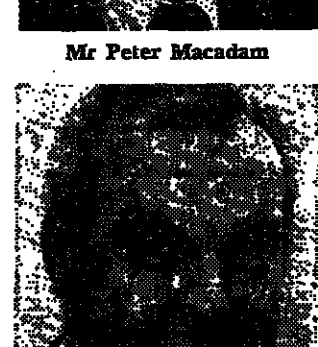
Mr Ernest Harrison



Mr Godfrey Hounsfield



Mr Peter Macadam



Mr Keith Showering

Business honours Nine industry leaders knighted

Nine business leaders are knighted in today's birthday honours list. Mr Peter Baxendell, who is 56, took over as chairman of Shell Transport and Trading, the United Kingdom arm of the Royal Dutch Shell oil group, two years ago after the death of his predecessor, Mr Michael Pocock. Mr Baxendell, an expert in petroleum engineering, has spent much of his 35 years with Shell in overseas postings, returning to London as a managing director in 1973.

Mr Ernest Harrison, 55, is the man behind one of the most spectacular success stories in British company history. When he joined Racal as chief accountant in 1951 it had a staff of less than 50.

It has grown into a major international electronics concern that employs 17,000 people and produced profits last year of almost £64m.

Mr Douglas Morpeth, aged 57, was the prime architect of the system of inflation accounting that was rejected by the grass roots of the profession in 1978. He is a member of the council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales and has been President from 1972 to 1973. His firm is Touche Ross, where he became senior partner in 1977.

Mr Godfrey Hounsfield, senior staff scientist at Thorn EMI's central research laboratories, was instrumental in launching EMI into the medical electronics market in 1972 with the invention of the body and then the brain scanners.

But Hounsfield, the inventor and creator of the scanner, was eventually to receive over 40 awards for his discovery, including the CBE. He is now a consultant in physiology or medicine.

Mr Alastair Frame, deputy chairman and chief executive of Rio Tinto-Zinc, is knighted for services to export. Mr Frame, who is 52, has risen quickly to the top of the mining and industrial group, having joined the company in 1968 and reached the main board five years later.

Mr Keith Showering, chairman and chief executive of Allied Breweries, engineered the takeover of the Lyons tea, ice cream and Wimpie bar group and the Teachers' distilling concern. He joined Allied when his family Showering group, best known for its Babychem drink, was itself taken over. Mr Showering is 51 and has a number of other directorships, including the Midland Bank.

Mr Peter Macadam, 59, became chairman of BAT Industries, the former British American Tobacco group, in 1978. Educated in Buenos Aires, he joined the group's Argentinean subsidiary in 1946 becoming chairman of the group's tobacco interests in 1970.

Others knighted were Mr Owen Atter, the 61-year-old chairman of Marley, who was Yachtsman of the Year in 1958 and Mr James Duncan, chairman of the Transport Development Group.

Beekkeepers buzz round Brussels honeypot

By Anne Warden

Eurobees are about to get pots of money from Brussels to encourage them to make more honey. From July 1 beekkeepers associations from Denmark to Greece will be able to claim 1 Ecu, the European unit, per hive, each year—which works out in Britain at about 62p.

Already the bee bureaucrats have gathered some five million Ecus with which to pamper bees and their keepers between now and 1984.

The scheme will be administered by the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce, but the British Beekkeepers' Association and other beekkeepers' groups will be able to decide where the money goes—whether on feeding sugar, technology, marketing, or training.

The Intervention Board is confident that the honey money will reach all the hives that need it, even though British beekkeepers do not have to register. The associations will be required under the scheme not to exclude non-members from receiving benefits.

The British Beekkeepers' Association, with about 20,000 members, is estimated to account for about 70,000 hives, and other associations are thought to bring the number up to about 100,000 hives. But no-one knows how many beekkeepers may be lurking in the shadows, with a hive or two at the bottom of the garden, and will come forward when the money pours in.

Britain produced about 2,000 tonnes of honey in 1978-79, in a total of some 25,000 tonnes from the rest of the EEC countries combined. The biggest single producer was Germany, with 13,000 tonnes in 1978-79. France came next with 9,000, Italy followed with 4,000, and Denmark surpassed the British figure with 3,000 tonnes, in that year.

The anxiety in Brussels to keep Europe's bees and their keepers sweet is no new one, but the system is.

The authorities hope it will work more smoothly than a previous one, where the money went only to the beekkeeping trade's sugar suppliers, to enable them to buy ordinary sugar at reduced rates, denaturise it (that is, add garlic or some other substance to make it unfit for human consumption while leaving it tasty for bees), and resell it to hive owners.

This has been dropped because it was too complicated, and involved excessive checking on money and sugar, not so much in Britain, but other EEC countries, say the authorities.

STEETLEY OFFER FOR DOWNING

By Our Financial Staff

Steetley, the minerals, refractory linings and chemicals group, has made an agreed offer for G. H. Downing, which is fighting off a £12m bid from Hanson Trust.

Steetley is offering 123 of its shares for every 100 Downing shares, valuing each Downing share at 265p and the whole company at £16m. There is also a partial cash alternative.

Hanson has already obtained acceptances from Downing family holders of 24 per cent of the shares, but the board has rejected the terms as inadequate and unacceptable.

Berisford poised for the kill in £201m battle for British Sugar

By Michael Prest, Commodities Correspondent

S & W Berisford, the commodity trader, was poised last night to succeed in its £201m bid for British Sugar Corporation. After buying 14 million shares of British Sugar Berisford had at least 38 per cent, not far below the level at which the Government will sell its decisive 24 per cent holding.

Yesterday's market push was at the offer price of 335p a share, after the market opened at 311p. The share alternative offer of 2/5 Berisford shares for one British Sugar share has so far attracted about 1 per cent. But Berisford expects further acceptances in Monday's post.

This would leave Berisford some 5 per cent short of the 42.5 per cent needed before the Government will sell. The Government will sell the shares only if a shareholder since the formation of British Sugar before the war, has said that it will sell only if a

majority of uncommitted shareholders accept the offer.

But Berisford could be delayed by its own success in the market. British Sugar's shares closed at 337p yesterday, preventing Berisford from buying more shares until the price falls to the offer price, or below.

At the start of business yesterday Berisford had 32.5 per cent of British Sugar. Mr Gordon Percival, a director of Berisford, said that it went into the market because it was the end of the account, so shareholders would receive cash immediately, and because the offer expires on Monday. The stockbrokers W. Greenwell acted for Berisford.

But now that Berisford has over 30 per cent it is compelled under Takeover Panel rules to extend the offer by another two weeks. The company has done this and boosted hopes that sufficient acceptances will be

received to take it over 42.5 per cent.

Stock market sources noted that in this fiercely contested takeover the institutions had shown little enthusiasm for accepting the Berisford share or loan stock alternatives. Brokers thought that the fall to 311p in recent days from a level nearer the bid price had encouraged sales of stock for cash.

The battle for control of Britain's only beet sugar refiner began last year when Berisford bid £124m. The offer was referred to the Monopolies Commission which, after a nine month investigation, could find no overriding reason for blocking the takeover.

Berisford returned to the fray, offering £171m in April, before raising the bid to £201m last month. British Sugar fought back by forecasting a 44 per cent profit increase to £49m pretax this year and by raising its dividend.

Japan car exports for Europe starting to slip

Tokyo, June 12—Japanese car exports showed signs of falling off in Western Europe last month, according to figures released today.

The figures came as Mr Rokusuke Tanaka, Japan's international trade minister, was leaving for talks in Europe.

Toyota, the country's largest car manufacturer, said it shipped 18,349 vehicles to the EEC last month, 22.1 per cent below the May 1980 level. Nissan, the country's second largest producer, said its ex-

ports fell 5.4 per cent to 25,034.

Japan is preparing to curb its car exports to Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg after agreeing earlier this week to hold down its exports this year to West Germany to a maximum 10 per cent above the 1980 level.

The two Japanese car manufacturers said Belgium, the Netherlands and the United States all fell in May. Total Japanese car exports to West Germany in the first four months of this year were 60 per cent higher than in 1980.

Why some ITV screens are fading out early

By David Hewson

There is serious concern among commercial television companies about the level of profitability in the next few years. After being regarded as one area of British business which always returns extremely healthy profits, the ITV companies now face circumstances which, in contrast with some of their golden years, are positively straitened.

The chairman of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, Lord Thomson of Monifieth, said this week that he expected companies to maintain profits at last year's level, but this confidence is not shared elsewhere in the industry.

One reason why the seriousness of the situation has not become immediately apparent is that television advertising revenue, unlike that in other areas of the media, has held up well during the recession.

During April, the ITV companies collected £64.2m in advertising, an all-time record. But the popularity of the medium with advertisers has been matched by soaring costs. According to the Independent Television Contractors Association's aide memoire for use in the latest round of pay talks, the surplus of the companies after broadcasting levy was deducted was £47.9m between August, 1978, and July, 1979, against £34.1m last April.

As well as the extra staff costs, the companies face the additional burden of financing the setting up of the Fourth Channel and its Welsh equivalent, a burden which some of the companies openly resent. Companies are also having to finance extra production facilities to enable them to make programmes for the new channel and pay more, possibly

an extra £15m in levy to the IBA.

The ITCA claims that the from April 1979 to April this year earnings in the industry increased on average by 65.5 per cent and the number of staff employed in ITV rose by 15.5 per cent.

The companies claim that the lowest percentage increase in the past two years was 45.3 per cent, and that wage increases have more than matched the Retail Price Index.

Their arguments are certain to be contested by the broadcasting unions, but it is well known within the industry that production costs in the commercial sector are now astronomical compared with those at the BBC.

The ITCA claims that the average earnings for members of the "electricians' union EETPU are now £14,955, 71 per cent more than two years ago, while studio workers in NATKE have seen an increase

of 61 per cent in their wages in the same period, to an average of £9,931.

The ITCA figures are not based upon basic pay rates and are certain to be contested by the broadcasting unions for including such payments as mileage allowances and local agreement benefits. The companies are currently offering 8½ per cent plus £100, while the unions are thought to be seeking an offer over the 12 per cent mark.

Many of the companies are understandably coy about revealing the depth of the problem. Mr Tim Knowles, financial director of HTV, said last night: "ITV is a whole lot of people running into a very difficult period relating to the introduction of the Fourth Channel and the additional costs which are going to arise under the terms of the new programme contracts with the IBA. But I wouldn't like to discuss any specific items."

Mr Alex Mair, chief executive of Grampian, said: "The problem really is cost and we are worried about that. Next year we will have Channel Four, the year after that breakfast television. It seems to me trying to take a awful lot more out of a slightly larger pie."

Our table shows each company's pretax profits, forecast for next year, and any action the station is being forced to take.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

| | |
|------------------|-------------|
| Brit Sugar | 22p to 337p |
| Bank of Scotland | 8p to 387p |
| GRE | 8p to 306p |
| Phoenix | 8p to 284p |
| Polly Peck | 8p to 311p |

Falls

| | |
|-----------------|------------|
| Guinness | 7p to 67p |
| Haden Matt | 8p to 258p |
| Johnson Carrier | 8p to 386p |
| Lat Thomas | 8p to 386p |
| Peterson Zoch | 7p to 410p |

| | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Pilkington Bros | 18p to 311p |
| Standard Chart | 7p to 649p |
| Sun Alliance | 13p to 879p |
| Reed Int | 6p to 239p |
| Westland Air | 5p to 145p |

| | |
|----------------|-------------|
| Mercantile Hse | 10p to 253p |
| Owen Owen | 8p to 430p |
| Ricardo Eng | 8p to 340p |
| Shell Trans | 6p to 435p |
| Ultramar | 17p to 795p |

PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Mortgages

Guaranteeing the money for a new home

There can be few experiences more frustrating — particularly for the first-time buyer — than to scribble and save for months on end, begging and borrowing to boost the building society deposit, only to have an application for a mortgage turned down flat at the end of it.

At present it does not happen very often, because the building societies are flush with cash; and even at the tightest of times they all make extra efforts to lend to the first-timers. But when you know that there are three other people after the house that you have your eye on, and that the seller is anxious to complete, it is not much consolation to be told that you can go to the head of the mortgage queue and will not, with luck, have to wait much more than a couple of months for the money.

It is for people caught in circumstances such as these that the Co-op Bank's revolutionary new guaranteed mortgage scheme is designed.

Anyone prepared to save for two years under the Guaranteed Home Buyer Mortgage scheme can apply for and will receive a mortgage of up to four times the amount saved — assuming,

of course, that this does not take them over the Co-op's income multiple (two-and-a-half times a single income or twice the first income and once the second), or the maximum proportion of the valuation which the bank is prepared to offer (90 per cent).

They must invest initially at least £250 and be prepared to build up their savings in amounts of between £50 and £250 for each month thereafter. So, for example, an individual saving £150 a month over the full two years, for total savings of some £4,000 (including interest) at the end of the period, would be assured of a mortgage of up to £16,000, assuming that he (or she) had sufficient income to support the repayments.

But is the scheme in fact so revolutionary? A handful of building societies already offer some form of mortgage guarantee to their depositors. In some cases (that of the Scarborough, for instance) the guarantee amounts to no more than a promise that anyone who has saved regularly with the society over two years will get a mortgage and will get it as fast as possible — that is, that they will move to the front of the queue.

But the Leicester has had a scheme in operation since the early 1970s under which first-time buyers who have saved regularly over a two-year period are assured of a mortgage of up to 10 times the balance in their account, or £13,000, whichever is the lower.

The curious thing about the Leicester scheme is that by far the bulk of depositors under it have dropped out before the end of the two-year period. Why? Because they have been able to satisfy their mortgage requirements without invoking the guarantee.

Two years of saving is, as the authors of the Government's Homeless scheme must have realized by now, just too long.

The Co-op scheme does, however, differ from its predecessors in that the bank will advance further funds to anyone who can persuade a "sponsor" to deposit between £1,000 and £4,500 with the bank to secure the loan. Twice the deposit is guaranteed (subject to the same reservations on income and percentage of valuation).

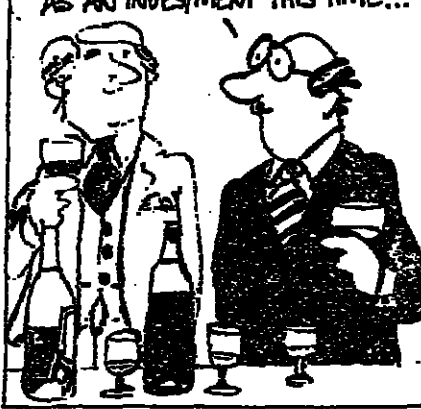
This is one way of getting parents, aunts and uncles to help, without actually putting them from their money.

Adrienne Gleeson

HOFF of HEYBRIDGE HEATH



I'M NOT LOOKING FOR ANY WINE AS AN INVESTMENT THIS TIME...



INSTEAD I'M ON TO A REAL WINNER THESE DAYS...



SPARE CANS OF PETROL



Family Budget

Cut your domestic heating bills by half

Hard-pressed British house-holders now spend up to £800 a year to heat their homes by burning, according to the heating experts. That is the approximate cost of heating a four-bedroom detached house using oil at today's prices.

It works out at up to £15 a week or more, and with fuel prices continuing to rise, heating is becoming a major component in the family budget.

How then, can you best cut the bill? Presented with the fact that for the same heat oil costs twice as much as gas, you might think that the answer lies in changing from the one system to the other.

But things are not that simple. First, there is the value of the oil installation, which you would have to write off when you took it out. Then there are the high cost of the labour involved in removing it and the cost of the new system and of the labour in installing it.

Since individual houses vary, there is no point in quoting figures, but the Consumers' Association has come up with a useful rule of thumb.

You should only consider changing from one system to another, they say, if the cost is less than four times the annual saving you would make — and that, remember, is the true cost. Thus, to change from oil to gas, electricity or coal, you must first calculate the cost of the new system.

Estimated heating costs at June, 1981 prices

| Fuel | Annual cost | 3-bed semi | 4-bed det |
|------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| Gas | £250 | £400 | £500 |
| Solid fuel | £300 | £500 | £600 |
| Oil | £390 | £600 | £700 |
| Coal | £525 | £800 | £900 |

Note: All central heating costs, oil and solid fuel prices and gas and electricity tariffs may vary from area to area.

The exception is full-rate electricity. It is not priced for central heating and should not be used for it.

Saving on your heating bill can be dramatic, though, by using less fuel to achieve the same heating. That means insulation, efficient plant and careful temperature control.

Start with the loft. A quarter of the heat generated will disappear through an uninsulated roof space, but this can be cut back by 80 per cent with fibre glass insulation of the proper thickness.

Four inches of insulation in the loft (and experts say that it must be that thick) will cut your fuel bill by 20 per cent, whatever fuel you are using, and pay for itself within two to four years. Thus, the Consumers' Association points out, is an excellent investment which gives you a better return than leaving your money in the building society.

Other savings will depend on how your house is built. Properly supervised cavity wall insulation (unlike some other commonly advertised systems) works. The proof comes with lower fuel bills. Thirty five per cent of heat escapes through the walls, but cavity wall insulation can cut this back to 10 per cent, making another 25 per cent saving on the fuel bill.

Experts estimate that such insulation should pay for itself within the next six years, which again is a better return than can be obtained by leaving the money in the building society or with a similar savings institution.

If you are lucky, you have a far cut your heating bill by 46 per cent. With one or two other modifications, you should be able to slash it in half.

Can you detect a drop of just one degree centigrade in a room's temperature? The chances are that you cannot. Yet, by turning the thermostat down one notch and having the air on the cooler, you will cut your bill by 7 per cent.

The correct use of the timer is also important.

Only in one area of insulation is there some controversy. Most people install double-glazing on the assumption that it will lessen heat loss, cut the fuel bill and so be a good investment. That, says the Consumers' Association, is not strictly correct.

If you are a handy person, they claim, "DIY double glazing" for rooms that are heated a lot, and have large windows, might pay for itself in five to ten years. But paying a firm to put in double glazing throughout the house is very expensive and is probably not worth it on fuel saving grounds.

Such windows do, though, cut down noise as well as heat loss and could well be justified on aesthetic grounds.

Finally, if a 50 per cent-plus saving on those escalating fuel bills is not sufficient, ask yourself one question: if your grandparents could get by with just two blankets, warmers and extra blankets for those few cold winter days, how is it that we can't?

Roger Beard

UNIT TRUSTS

Unit trusts provide constant supervision of your investment by professionals and minimize the risk of loss by investing in a wide spread of different companies. M&G has launched unit trusts in Britain's new pension unit trust funds totaling over £200 million.

Unit trusts are a long-term investment and not suitable for money you may need at short notice.

The price of units and the income from them may go down as well as up.

The four M&G unit trusts described below have particular appeal to the prudent investor. Use the form below to help you to buy units in the Fund of your choice.

REVENUE A Fund with the aim of providing a high income as well as prospects of capital growth from investment in a portfolio of (Gilt-Edged Securities, American Stocks & Co. Ltd. and other shares). Income units only. The last day of March, June, September and December. Next distribution date for new investors: 30th September 1981.

INFLATION Aims for a yield of at least 50% higher than that of the RPI. Income units only. The last day of March, June, September and December. Next distribution date for new investors: 30th September 1981.

AMERICAN STOCKS A Fund with the sole objective of capital growth over the long-term, designed to invest in shares in the USA and Canada which are considered by M&G to be undervalued in the stock market. Income units only. The last day of March, June, September and December. Next distribution date for new investors: 30th September 1981.

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Rejecting a car • 'Private' correspondence

I bought a brand new car three months ago. During the whole of this time it has been in working condition for a total of 22 days. As a result of my repeated complaints, the dealer has had to back for repairs no less than five times. I have now lost faith in it ever being put right and would like to have a replacement or my money back. Should I make a stand now, and refuse to accept the car back, and insist on a replacement? Is there any specific period one has to wait before one can reject a new car on the basis that it does not work properly? Clearly, I must take some definite action before the warranty expires. (FK, Ealing.)

Rejection of a new car is virtually impossible after you have driven it away from the showroom. Once it arrives in your own garage, it is deemed to be your property. You cannot send it back unless some really serious defect emerges—for example, a dangerous and irreparable distortion of the chassis or some other defect which renders it virtually unusable, or it is not fit for its purpose.

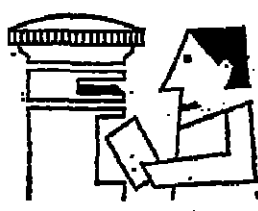
Under Section 35 of the Sale of Goods Act you, as buyer, are deemed to have accepted the vehicle if you do

any act which is inconsistent with the ownership of the seller—for example, merely driving it home, unless you have made it clear that you are taking it, say, on a week's trial. In any case, you are deemed to have accepted the vehicle if, after a reasonable lapse of time, you retain it without intimating to the seller that you reject it.

Where a vehicle is defective—is not of merchantable quality—or not reasonably fit for its purpose, the Sale of Goods Act gives the buyer a clear right to claim from the dealer (not the manufacturer) the cost of all repairs which are necessary to keep it serviceable for a reasonable length of time. As yet there are no cases deciding what is a reasonable length of time, but in theory your rights under the Sale of Goods Act can continue to exist even after the manufacturer's warranty has expired.

You can also claim the cost of hiring a replacement vehicle when the car is off the road being repaired. You are not obliged to take the car back to the seller and can, in fact, consult other repairers—for example, the main garage—if you have lost confidence in the seller's ability to put it in working order.

Can you tell me if the words "private and confidential"



Readers' Forum

This specialist readers' service has been compiled with the help of Ronald Irving, John Drummond and Tony Foreman

have any specific legal meaning? Invariably I find a pile of such envelopes on my desk after a spell away from the office. Mostly they contain nothing more confidential than advertising charges. Is there any way to prevent advertisers using this ploy? Do Post Office regulations cover this? (PF, Gloucester.)

Words like "personal" or "private" should ensure that only the addressee will see the

contents since it is assumed that no one but he will have authority to open it. Nevertheless, there is nothing to prevent your giving your secretary authority to open them provided you are prepared to take the risk that none will contain information you would prefer her not to know about.

The words "private" or "confidential" are of significance in the law of libel. The general rule is that the writer of a letter containing a defamatory statement is not responsible under civil law if he addresses it expressly to the person defamed.

This is because publication to a third party is necessary to constitute a libel. However, the sender will be liable if he has reason to know that the letter is likely to be opened and read before it reaches the hands of the person it is addressed to, for instance, by a secretary or clerk. These words will usually prevent the writer being accountable should the letter be opened by someone other than the addressee.

Marking a document with the words "confidential" can also sometimes give rise to a confidential relationship. Even though no contractual relationship is established, a judge could restrain the recipient from divulging or making use of the information in the document. The recipient could also be liable to pay

damages for breach of confidence.

Just over two years ago I purchased two derelict cottages in Lincolnshire for the total sum of £3,000. Since then most weekends and holidays I have spent renovating the cottages and I have now reached the stage where they are almost completed. As I live in rented accommodation here in London, it is my intention to move into one of them with my family and sell the other—valued at around £10,000. Would I be liable for any form of taxation from this sale? Both renovations were carried out without the aid of grants. (GS, London, W6.)

It would appear that you did not acquire the two cottages for a trading purpose, but rather with a view to making one cottage your main residence. Nevertheless, the possibility of the Revenue seeking to assess a profit on the sale as trading income cannot be ruled out completely. Certainly the sale of the surplus property will be subject at least to capital gains tax. Your allowable expenditure which may be deducted in computing the chargeable gain will be restricted to the actual sums disbursed, that is, there will be no deduction for the notional value of the work carried out by you.

Investors' week

The best has yet to begin...

brokers and others of increases of 30 to 50 per cent in company profits next year owe much more to lower interest rates and streamlining than to business recovery. Poland and the Middle East could as easily cool down, as "hot up".

Not even the oil glut is an unmitigated curse. If British National Oil Corporation keeps

its oil at \$39.25 a barrel, then a fall in the price against the dollar automatically increases the Government's tax take. Even a fall in the BNOC price will probably leave the take roughly the same.

If I counsel you to buy the market in August rather than now, it is because the Government, affecting a studied calm, is still neglecting to control a money supply now bloated with uncollected tax money. Come the day the striking civil servants go back to work, tightness will, one imagines, tighten; but gilt-edged yields are already allowing for a 14 per cent minimum lending rate, not the present 12 per cent one.

Among engineering shares, it must be admitted that B. Elliott, Staveland, and 600 Group said nothing to encourage the view that a recovery in business is already under way; but Allied Breweries and Bass (which takes in Charrington and Worthington) both reported good profit increases, thanks to a brew of cheaper beers and lager and cost cutting.

It was left to Guinness to report lower profits. It makes too much money in Irish punts, which are not worth as much as British pounds.

Westland did defence stocks no good by indicating that profits had peaked.

The news, in a word, was mixed, and so must be the answer to our question: the worst is over, but the best has yet to begin.

Peter Wainwright

MAIN CHANGES OF THE WEEK

| Rises | | Falls | |
|-------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| Year's high | Year's low | Company | Change |
| 286p | 216p | Gt Port Est | 6p to 232p |
| 284p | 197p | Hanson Tat | 21p to 282p |
| 154p | 130p | Hill Samuel | 6p to 150p |
| 34p | 18p | Lotus | 10p to 32p |
| 120p | 62p | Muirhead | 16p to 110p |
| 234p | 174p | Cawoods | 17p to 202p |
| 164p | 125p | Comet Radio | 30p to 131p |
| 83p | 67p | Guinness (A) | 5p to 67p |
| 240p | 159p | Lucas Inds | 20p to 186p |
| 163p | 112p | P & O | 51p to 125p |

Alternative investment



A woodcut in *Directorium Humanae Vitae*, 1489, sold at Christie's, New York, in April for over £6,000.

Books have more than held their own

At this Antiquarian Book Fair last week dealers were citing any number of books from every collecting field and century that had (pace Lord Rothschild—see *The Times* of May 26) lapped shares in Royal Dutch several times over.

They ranged from Vesalius, *De humani corporis fabrica*, 1543, which climbed from £135 in 1935 to £44,000 this year (a 32,400 per cent increase) to Gould's *Birds of Australia*, 1900, up from £40 in 1935 to £46,000 (32,700 per cent) and even F. Scott Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby*, published at \$2 in 1925 and now worth \$2,600 in original condition.

Many equally high fliers might have been chosen. But, more important, prices in the book market as a whole have grown at least as fast as shares in Royal Dutch over the period since the mid-1930s—and a good deal faster than shares in General.

In an article in *The Times* Lord Rothschild compared the increase in value of books in his own collection with the performance of Royal Dutch shares. The 3.300 per cent rise in the share price of Royal Dutch since the 1930s—roughly half of which is attributable to the strength of the dollar and the guilder (in which these shares are quoted) against the pound—is by no means typical of equities generally. The Dow Jones being up just 670 per cent over its 1930s average and the FT 30-share index having risen a mere 450 per cent since its inception in 1935.

The portfolio of books which Lord Rothschild quoted was very limited in spread. All 10 works in the sample were drawn from 18th century English literature and eight of them were bought during the 1930s. The literary fashion was fundamentally rerating this field and prices were therefore high in relation to the rest of the book market.

Moreover, whatever its other advantages, Rothschild is not necessarily the ideal name to go shopping with.

Even bearing in mind the feverish state of the market at the time, dealers recall that the prices Lord Rothschild paid were high. And, finally, the present valuation given for most of the books in the Rothschild sample was very conservative and could have understated the real increase in their value by a wide margin. Nevertheless, the overall value of the books which Lord Rothschild quoted has still grown twice as fast as the FT index.

The book market is extraordinary complicated, for the good reason that there are really as many categories of collecting as there are spheres of human interest or activity. It also has a long history. Serious collecting of antiquities began in the early 1500s—began in the early

eighteenth century, fine bindings in the early nineteenth, Elizabethan and Jacobean dramatists in the mid-nineteenth, first editions of what we now call modern poetry in the 1880s and so on.

The great surge in prices for colour-plate books, travel and topography, medicine, economics and other scientific books dates from the 1950s and 1960s.

Although every other book seems to be an exception to the group within which it falls, the following broad trends are apparent in the market today. *Incumbents* are very firm. The history of ideas of all periods, including economics, medicine, philosophy, mathematics and chemistry, is buoyant despite the cutbacks in Japanese and American spending over recent years.

Bibles and psalters are flat. Atlases, colour-plate books and travel and topography peaked two or three years ago; eighteenth century first editions are divided—well-known authors marking time, lesser authors holding up fast; nineteenth century literature and poetry is very patchy.

Modern English first editions (post 1900) are rising steadily, but modern American ones are moving faster.

Rider must be added to all these statements. Although there is a tendency to look at the market by sectors, it is also stratified according to quality and condition. This means that any book of historical or literary importance which is also in pristine state will fetch a record price whatever may be happening to the other books in its sector.

The mechanisms of the book market work very efficiently. Prices may rise strongly for several years until a resistance level is reached beyond which collectors will not go. Indeed, they frequently do not need to pay more, since news of high prices soon spreads and often brings a new supply on to the market. Prices may then remain on a plateau or fall back for a time.

Now that the prices of important works in nearly every established field are up in the thousands, most book collectors who usually display a more or less manic urge to buy books, come what may—are facing an awkward choice. Either they can sell part of what they already have in order to finance further purchases or (and this is what keeps everyone on their toes) they can switch to books in an altogether new field.

The current "hot spots" are reported to be Australiana, gastronomy, the history of cinema, space, travel, television and twentieth century philosophy. These fields provide collectors with just as great a challenge, while the present fairly low costs give them far greater investment potential.

Robin Duthy

The author is editor of *The Alternative Investment Report*.

THE aim is growth. Not just good growth, but spectacular growth. Not just for one year, but constantly.

It is our objective to put the Special Market Fund in the list of the top performing funds permanently.

That is a highly ambitious aim, but then this is no ordinary fund. Our method of investment is different from anything you have seen before.

In short, the Special Market Fund is a fresh new concept, perhaps the most original investment idea for over a decade. Here is why.

THE FUND THAT WON'T BOX ITSELF IN.

If you monitor investment pages regularly, you'll know that the best performance tends to come from specialist funds.

The idea of specialist funds is that they invest all their capital in one booming market sector only, in order to stand the best chance of fast growth.

For example, among currently fashionable boom markets are Japan and High Technology. So you'll see a lot of funds entitled 'Japanese' funds, or 'Technology' funds.

As a private investor, you probably find the prospect of these funds exciting. And rightly so, because they represent a good chance of rapid growth.

But—and it's a big but—what happens when the current boom markets plateau? And fall? Which is exactly what does happen.

The answer is that these specialist funds go on investing your money in those markets regardless—because that's what they have to do. They're boxed themselves in.

This is where our Special Market Fund is unique. We, too, will invest our capital in boom markets, like Japan and High Technology.

But unlike the others, we won't commit ourselves long-term. As soon as one market shows signs of slowing, we'll switch wholesale to the next. So that we can avoid investing today's money in yesterday's boom. This way, high growth

becomes not just a goal, but a real possibility. After all, it has to be easier to

make money if you can always invest in a growing market and not in a declining one.

THE CASE FOR LEAVING IT TO THE PROFESSIONALS.

Of course, as a private investor, you could seek to do the same thing yourself, by moving your money from one specialist fund to another.

There are two good reasons, however, why you shouldn't.

The first problem you'll encounter is one of simple mathematics. Every time you, as a private investor, switch from one fund to another you incur costs.

Usually, it's 5% when you're buying into a unit trust, and a further 5% each time you switch. That is all in addition to the normal management charges.

That's far too much—because in this rapidly changing world, you may well need to switch several times a year.

On the other hand, when we move your money from one growth market to the next as part of our Special Market Fund these high charges are avoided.

The second problem is that it takes a great deal of investment insight, knowledge and experience to predict when it is right to move into or out of any given market.

Few private investors have the necessary skills, and even fewer have access to the wealth of data that must be analysed before any investment decision is made.

The Special Market Fund on the other hand is managed by professionals—indeed, by some of the most experienced and respected professionals in the City.

PROVIDENCE CAPITOL AND BARINGS.

The Special Market Fund has been produced and is operated by Providence Capitol Life Assurance Company, part of the £2,250 million Gulf+Western Group.

Providence Capitol, one of Britain's fastest growing life offices, has over 25,000 existing clients and gross assets in excess of £70 million.

The investment management is undertaken by Baring

Brothers & Co., the oldest established merchant bank in the City of London and an internationally regarded investment house.

Barings manages around the equivalent of £2 billion of investments and also advises on the management of funds greatly in excess of this figure.

In addition to its London investment research facility, Barings has contacts and affiliated offices throughout the world.

WHAT CAN YOU EXPECT FROM THE SPECIAL MARKET FUND?

First, of course, all investment funds can go down as well as up, and the Special Market Fund is no exception. However, the Special Market Fund represents an exceptional chance of achieving really high growth.

Certainly, any fund which had invested in some of the successive boom markets of the past five years—gold, energy, small companies—moving in and out at the right times, would have performed spectacularly—doubling its value every couple of years.

Of course, it's one thing to construct the perfect portfolio with the benefit of hindsight, and quite another to do so for the future.

However, Barings, with its long established experience, both in the UK and overseas markets, is especially well placed to take advantage of the investment opportunities presented by changing economic conditions around the world.

HOW TO INVEST.

To invest, simply complete the coupon below and send it to us with your cheque. We will send back to you confirmation of your investment and your Maximum Investment Bond document detailing the number of units allocated. You can then keep in constant touch with the value of your investment, since it is published daily in the national newspapers.

Announcing a totally new type of investment with one simple aim.

becomes not just a goal, but a real possibility. After all, it has to be easier to

The Special Market Fund.

Providence Capitol Life Assurance Company Limited, Providence House, 30 Unbride Road, London W12 8PG.

I wish to invest £ (min. £1,000) in the Providence Capitol Special Market Fund and I enclose a cheque for this amount payable to Providence Capitol Life Assurance Company Limited.

Surname (Mr/Ms/Mrs/Ms) _____

Christian names _____

Address _____

Occupation _____

Are you currently receiving medical treatment or attention, or have you ever suffered from any illness, disability or accident in the past (excluding minor ailments) which has required medical or surgical attention? YES NO

If yes please give details _____

If the Company is unable to grant you full life assurance cover without medical examination, are you willing to be medically examined? YES NO

Or would you prefer a reduced life assurance benefit (but always at least 100% of the cash-in value of your units at death)? YES NO

Please send me details of the Share Exchange Plan. YES NO

DECLARATION: In making this proposal I declare that: I understand that this proposal will form the basis of the contract between myself and Providence Capitol Life Assurance Company Limited. I consent to the Company obtaining information from any doctor who has attended me.

Signature _____ Date _____

(This offer is not open to residents of the Republic of Ireland)

Registered Office: Providence House, 30 Unbride Road, London W12 8PG, England. Tel: 01-749 9111. A Gulf+Western Company.

Commodities

Discouraged market

The session proved less difficult than had been feared.

In the morning, bids for secured money pushed up from opening 10½ per cent, as far as 11½ per cent. But the afternoon turned easier although many houses had ruled off at 11 per cent. Some were able to pick up small sums at rates down to 9 per cent.

The pound had a quietly firm session and after a "high" of \$1.9615, closed 90 points up at \$1.9590. The trade weighted index rose 0.3 to 95.1.

Sterling improved over the mark 4.6925 (4.6900), and guildler 5.2250 (5.2150), and did exceptionally well in terms of the French franc 11.1650 (11.1200), but ground was conceded to the Swiss franc 4.1075 (4.1275).

Expectations of lower prices

and a further call for the United States to reduce current high interest rates led to a dollar decline, though falls were limited by cheaper gold. The dollar rose to 2.3915 before ending at 2.3947 (2.4027). The dollar also declined against the Swiss franc 2.2655 (2.2100), and the mark 5.7750 (5.7025), which encountered nervous selling ahead of France's general election. The yen improved to \$24.10 (226.00) following a batch of Japanese economic indicators.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

| | Market rates
(day's range) | Market rates
(close) | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------|
| | June 12 | June 12 | | |
| New York | 1.9475-9625 | 1.9475-9585 | 1 month | 3.80 |
| Montreal | 32.9475-9625 | 32.9500-9600 | 1.00-1.01c disc | 3.90 |
| Amsterdam | 5.10-520 | 5.22-520 | 1.00-1.01c disc | 3.90 |
| London | 1.9475-9625 | 1.9475-9585 | 1.00-1.01c disc | 3.90 |
| Copenhagen | 14.60-75k | 14.75-74k | 625-730me disc | 131k |
| Dublin | 1.2780-2575 | 1.2850-55 | 31-44c disc | 85-87 |
| Frankfurt | 125.00-124.25 | 125.00-124.25 | 65-100c disc | 130k |
| Madrid | 125.00-124.25 | 125.00-124.25 | 105-106c disc | 130k |
| Niime | 11.25-75k | 11.64-65 | 105-106c disc | 130k |
| Paris | 11.11-70 | 11.15-70 | 124-125c disc | 70k |
| Stockholm | 9.95-10.00k | 9.95-10.00k | 3.00-3.05me disc | 360 |
| Switzerland | 4.00-135 | 4.00-135 | 1.00-1.01c prem | 3.90 |
| Vienna | 30.00-30.25c | 33.15-29c | 3 prem-2me disc | 5.00 |
| Zurich | 4.00-135 | 4.10-110 | 1.00-1.01c prem | 3.90 |

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975 was up 6.3 at 85.1

Other Markets

Wall Street

New York, June 12.—On the New York Stock Exchange the Dow Jones industrials average closed 1.14 points down to 1006.28 in trading 60,790,000 shares.

After the close, the Federal Reserve reported that the closely watched M-13 money aggregate fell \$2,900m in the week to June 3, while M-1A declined \$2,400m. The declines were substantially larger than anticipated, and are likely to foster a further drop in interest rates next week, analysts

Trading today was featureless, as there were no new developments to provide direction, and many investors were waiting for additional evidence that interest rates would come down in the near future.

Electronics, defence and retail stores, the stock, but Olin confirmed their place in the week. IBM gained $\frac{1}{2}$ to 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ in active trading. Teletype added $\frac{1}{2}$ to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, Xerox $\frac{1}{2}$ to 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ and General Instruments climbed $\frac{3}{4}$ to 123 $\frac{1}{2}$. Computervision rose $\frac{1}{2}$ to 34 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Lockheed was up $\frac{1}{2}$ to 44 $\frac{1}{2}$, while McDonnell Douglas added $\frac{1}{2}$ to 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Boeing $\frac{1}{2}$ to 31 $\frac{1}{2}$. Dynamics rose $\frac{1}{2}$ to 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ but United Technologies eased $\frac{1}{2}$ to 56 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Among Retailers, active Sears Roebuck added $\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$. J. C. Penney $\frac{1}{2}$ to 34 $\frac{1}{2}$. Kmart $\frac{1}{2}$ to 29 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Department Stores $\frac{1}{2}$ to 41 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Mining issues were firm, with Asarco up $\frac{1}{2}$ to 39 $\frac{1}{2}$, Phelps Dodge $\frac{1}{2}$ to 39 $\frac{1}{2}$, Newmont $\frac{1}{2}$ to 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Hecla Mining $\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Among Oils, Mobil lost $\frac{1}{2}$ to 56, Atlantic Richfield dipped $\frac{1}{2}$ to 45 and Exxon $\frac{1}{2}$ to 33 $\frac{1}{2}$. Standard Oil of Indiana declined $\frac{1}{2}$ to 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Superior Oil fell five to 181, but active Occidental Petroleum gained two to 31.

US commodities

GOLD futures were: **CHICAGO** NMCM—
June, \$466.00; July, \$471.50; bid;
Sept., \$482.80-482.00; Oct., \$488.50-
bid; Dec., \$499.00-500.00; Jan.,
\$506.00; bid; Mar., \$518.00; bid;
April, \$524.50; bid; June, \$547.00;
July, \$549.50; COMEX—June, \$467.00;
July, \$469.50; Aug., \$475.00-477.00;
Oct., \$487.00-487.50; Dec., \$497.50-
501.00; Feb., \$512.00; April, \$525.60;
June, \$535.70; Aug., \$547.80; Oct.,
\$559.00; Dec., \$572.50; Feb., \$584.70;
April, \$597.50.

SILVER futures were: June 1 049.50.

| | | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|-------|
| SILVER futures were: | June | 1,075.00c | |
| July | 1,054.00-1,057.00c | Aug. | |
| 1,072.00c; | Sept. | 1,085.00-1,089.00c | Oct. |
| Dec. | 1,127.00-1,132.00c | Jan. | |
| 1,140.00c; | March. | 1,172.00c; | May. |
| 1,200.00c; | July. | 1,228.00c; | Sept. |
| 1,256.00c; | Dec. | 1,298.00c; | Jan. |
| 1,312.00c; | March. | 1,340.00c. | |
| COPPER futures were: June 78.70c. | | | |
| July, 79.20-79.40c; Aug. 80.55c; Sept. | | | |
| 81.70-81.90c; Dec. 85.25-85.40c; Jan. | | | |
| 86.70c; March 88.20-88.45c; May. | | | |

80.35c: Jan. 92.50c: Sept. 94.55c:
Dec. 97.65c: Jan. 98.70c: March.
100.00c.
COTTON futures were: July 82.45-
82.70c: Aug. 81.50c bid-82.10c asked:
Oct. 79.90-80.00c: Dec. 77.95-78.00c:
March. 79.30c: May, 80.65c bid-81.00c
asked: July, 81.50c bid-81.50c asked:
Oct. 81.60c bid-82.00c asked.
SUGAR futures were: July 15.60-
15.70c: Sept. 15.84-15.90c: Oct.
16.01c: Jan. 16.20c: March. 16.47-
16.50c: May, 16.70c: July, 16.90c:
Sept. 17.00c bid-17.00c asked: Oct.
17.10c bid-17.15c asked.

Indices

| Bank of
England
Index | | Morgan
Guanaco
Changes | | Rates | |
|-----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|--|--------------|--------|
| | | % | | | |
| Sterling | 85.1 | -29.4 | | • Ireland | 1.5230 |
| US dollar | 109.0 | +2.5 | | & Canada | 1.2040 |
| Canadian dollar | 77.7 | -17.4 | | Netherlands | 2.6500 |
| Schilling | 111.3 | +21.2 | | Belgium | 39.11 |
| Belgian franc | 105.4 | +9.0 | | Denmark | 7.4625 |
| Danish kroner | 83.7 | +11.8 | | West Germany | 2.3940 |
| Deutsche mark | 116.6 | +33.5 | | Portugal | 63.15 |
| Swiss franc | 134.3 | +38.9 | | Italy | 35.40 |
| Spain | 106.2 | +10.9 | | Spain | 110.0 |
| French franc | 82.1 | -12.1 | | Norway | 5.85 |
| Lira | 57.3 | -50.8 | | Sweden | 5.7200 |
| | 12.3 | -17.7 | | Sweden | 5.0850 |

| Year | Japan | Austria | Switzerland |
|------|--------|---------|-------------|
| 1971 | 2.2000 | 16.82 | 2.0940 |

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington Agreement December 1971.
(Bank of England Index 100).

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada \$1 : US \$0.8300-0

Dollar Spot Rates

| | |
|--------------|----------|
| • Ireland | 1.5230-1 |
| + Canada | 1.2040-1 |
| Netherlands | 2.6600-2 |
| Belgium | 39.11 |
| Denmark | 7.5250-2 |
| West Germany | 2.3940-2 |
| Portugal | 63.15 |
| Spain | 95.40 |
| Italy | 1193 |
| Norway | 5.9 |
| France | 5.7200-5 |
| Sweden | 5.0830-5 |
| Switzerland | 394.06-5 |

| | |
|-------------|----------|
| Japan | 2.1000-2 |
| Austria | 16.92 |
| Switzerland | 2.0940-2 |

* Ireland quoted in US currency
 † Canada \$1 : US \$0.8300-6

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%
(Last changed (10/3/81))
Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%
Discount Mkt. Loans %
Weekend High 11% Low 5
Week Fixed: 11%
Treasury Bills (Dis%)
Buying Selling
3 months 12% 2 months 11%
3 months 12% 3 months 12%
Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades

EMS Currency Rates

| | ECU
central
rates | currency
against
ECU | % change
from central
rate | % change
adjusted ^a | diver-
gence
Hm/plus/
minus |
|---------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Belgian franc | 40.7885 | 41.3321 | +1.51 | +1.40 | 1.53 |
| Danish krone | 7.19117 | 7.94585 | +0.38 | +0.47 | 1.64 |
| German D-mark | 2.54502 | 2.53028 | -0.58 | -0.49 | 1.41 |
| French franc | 5.99326 | 6.02590 | +0.51 | +0.60 | 1.36 |
| Dutch guilder | 2.21315 | 2.21422 | +0.04 | +0.13 | 1.30 |
| Irish punt | 0.686145 | 0.691517 | +0.93 | +0.92 | 1.66 |
| Italian lira | 1262.02 | 1261.18 | -0.14 | -0.65 | 4.19 |

* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-\$ Deposits

(%) calls, 18-19: seven days, 18½-19½; one month, 18½-19½; three months, 17½-17¾; six months, 16½-16¾.

Gold fixed: am, \$466 (an o pm, \$469 close, \$471.50. Kruggerand (per coin): \$4247-248.50. Sovereigns (new): \$117-119 (60.75).

Gold

Gold fixed: am. \$466 (an o
pm. \$469 close, \$471.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): \$4
(\$247-248.50).
Sovereigns (new): \$117-119 (60.75).

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

[illegible]

6 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

[illegible]

Football

Sexton goes back to the graveyard of his dreams in August

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Summer not having much impression so far, it was no surprise to find that yesterday the Football League's computer began work on next season's fixtures. For the first day, August 28, it produced a mischievous list with Dave Sexton's new team, Coventry City, meeting his former Manchester United side at Highfield Road.

United sacked Mr Sexton six weeks ago despite the persuasive way he led them to seven successive wins towards the end of the season. He was accused of failing to provide entertaining, commercially viable football. Perhaps he would have preferred to be given a little leeway in charge of Coventry before trying to show United that they were mistaken.

Provided there are no further complications in the summer re-organisation, Sexton's manager in August will be Ron Atkinson, who has signed their contract with Coventry City. His introduction includes early home matches against Nottingham Forest and Ipswich Town before a visit to the champions, Aston Villa.

The computer assumed itself arranging for the newly promoted Aston Villa to play the first division game in 71 years at Aston Villa, appropriately since both were founder members of the League.

Ipswich Town, the most entertaining team last season, begin at home in Sunderland. Here, too, there is a hint of irony because Sunderland were keen to lure Robby Robson to Roker Park. If Liverpool are to challenge Ipswich in Villa before a visit to the champions, they have an early chance to assess

Leeds willing to pay £350,000 to re-sign Jordan

Leeds United have made an offer to Manchester United for their Scottish international striker, Joe Jordan, Leeds are prepared to pay £350,000 for Jordan, the same fee they received when they sold him to United in January 1978.

United have told Leeds that no move for Jordan will be considered until their new manager, Ron Atkinson, has had discussions with him. Jordan, who is on a far East tour with his club, is to have talks with Mr Atkinson about signing a new contract on his return. He is asking for £1,000 a week.

Mark Wilkinson, the Leeds Assistant manager, said yesterday: "Jordan is our number one priority which is a powerful built target man. His power and aggression up front would help us in the type of players we have at the club."

Zurich Grasshoppers have signed the Austrian international Kurt Jara from the West German club Schalke 04 on a two-year contract.

AC Milan have bought the 27-year-old midfielder player Adelino Moro from Ascoli for \$1.5m. Moro was formerly with Internazionale.

Durban promises no miracles at Roker Park

Alan Durban, who on Thursday night resigned as manager of Stoke City, became the new manager of Sunderland yesterday. Mr Durban, aged 39, a former Welsh international, signed a three-year contract when he joined the club.

"Don't expect miracles overnight," he added. "All I can promise is that Sunderland will do a lot better next season. They have the basis of a good team to build on and I will wait and see before recommending any transfer market."

Mr Durban has immediately taken Whitworth, Hawley, Allardice and Dunn off the transfer list after talking to the players.

Frank O'Farrell, aged 53, is to become Torquay United's manager for the third time in his career. Mr O'Farrell, who has been jobless since terminating a post in the Middle East, has agreed to sign a two-year contract with Torquay. He replaces Mick Green.

He first managed Torquay in 1965 and took them to promotion to the third division. He returned as consultant manager in 1977.



Mullery: took umbrage.

Mullery to leave Brighton

Mike Bamber, chairman of Brighton, said last night that his club manager, Alan Mullery, was leaving for a "friendly" and "informal" meeting at the club's headquarters in Brighton. Mr Bamber said he was "shocked" that Mr Mullery was to leave. Mr Bamber said that also present at the meeting were the club's directors, including the chairman, Mr Bamber, and Mr Mullery's assistant, Mr. [Name].

Rugby Union

A black day in prospect for the All Whites

From Iain Mackenzie
Dunedin, June 12

It is International day here tomorrow and for Dunedin that is a special occasion. Carisbrook is a focus again, having been only a sporadic venue for international rugby matches in recent years. With long tours becoming less popular, many teams are now concentrated over only two or three matches.

For Carisbrook, that has often meant that Eden Park in Auckland, Athletic Park in Wellington, and Lancaster Park in Christchurch, all of which can hold more spectators, usually gain preference. This time, however, because of the Scottish influence in this part of the South Island, the Dunedin ground has been chosen for the first international tour since 1977, when the All Blacks played the Scots.

It is claimed here that more than 60 per cent of Dunedin's population are of Scottish descent, and Andy Irvine said last night that he expected almost as much support as at Murrayfield.

Only two All Blacks have played here before: Bruce Robertson and Graham Mourie, the latter being one of their greatest players. Mourie began his international career in 1977, when he was an outstanding All Black forward against the British Lions.

On that day Robertson, the centre, dropped a goal in the final stages of a 10-10 draw. It was his last match in 1977, when he was in time Andy Irvine is ruled out of the tour because of a knee injury, and further blow because his countryman David Halliday, the full back, became unfit. Both men will miss the match.

Balligan has an injured thigh muscle. His place has been taken by Allan Hewson, who toured England and Scotland with the All Blacks in 1979 without having played. Doug Rodger, the 11st, is also unavailable because of injury.

Hewson, who is almost certain to be the All Blacks' full back, is impressed by the Dunedin crowd, when he played here last night. He said that although his kicking success was less than 50 per cent, he was happy to be in Dunedin.

Scotland's tour is a double-edged sword. The Scots have a strong support here, but the All Blacks' side will be a mix of players. The Scots will have a struggle to overcome the New Zealand machine.

Adding to the "water polo" international in Auckland six years ago, this will be the first game between the two countries since 1977, when the Scots won 10-10.

The Scots are being remarkably quiet about the tour, and with the great Scottish support here, it is possible that the visitors' dock will be broken.

Motor racing

Ickx and Bell at the wheel again to attempt record Le Mans win

By John Blunsden

The strength and variety of the entry list for this year's Le Mans 24-hour motor race suggests that the long-awaited revival in international endurance racing is finally under way. The 55-car event will be staged off at 3pm today, an hour ahead of the traditional start time to enable French spectators to rush back to the parliamentary election voting booths after the race on Sunday afternoon.

Although British entries are still relatively thin, British drivers are well in evidence, with Derek Bell in perhaps the most enviable seat as co-driver of the two works Porsche 936 511 twin-turbo sports cars. He will be teaming up again with his winning 1975 co-driver, Hans-Joachim Fiedler, the Belgian having emerged from retirement to aim once again for a record breaking fifth Le Mans victory. Manfred Winkelhock will be giving them additional support and a similar team car will be shared by Jochem Mass and Jurgen Barth.

Bell is himself an old hand at the race. He has driven in 11 and won in 1975 with Ickx. The Ickx-Bell combination were fastest overall in the two official trials

Law unable to achieve his ambition

By John Nicholls

By giving five of the six competing classes two races yesterday, the organisers of Weymouth Olympic Week managed to complete the original programme. The overall winners of three classes were already predictable, however many races they lasted.

The Flying Dutchman, Finn and Laser were still closely contested. Indeed, by winning both his Flying Dutchman races yesterday, John Loveday overtook Patrick Blake, the previous leader, on points. The best Blake could achieve in yesterday's light breezes, were third and sixth places. Timothy Law looked as if he might cause a similar change in the Finn class when he won the morning race with ease. Michael McIntyre maintained his overall lead with a third place and almost finished seventh in the afternoon. Law was even worse off in eighth place and McIntyre was able to discard this race in his final score.

Law's older brother, Christopher, himself a Finn sailor until last season, has been unbeatable this week in a Soling. He won all three races and he would admit that the opposition was not of the highest standard. Neither Reg White nor Cathy Foster had much to contend with in their final races, having already accumulated unbeatable scores in the Tornado and 470 classes respectively.

Rives wary of Queensland

Ballymore, Australia, June 12.—France have chosen a team of almost international strength for the first match of their Rugby Union tour of Australia against Queensland here on Sunday. Jean-Pierre Rives, captain of the five-star French team, said he would have preferred an easier opening to their nine-match tour.

Queensland's strength is well known to us, he said. Rives was also wary of predicting the outcome of the two-match international series starting on July 1.

"Australia have a good set of players and are hopeful of the outcome," he said. "France have come without Guy Laporte, the master goalkicker, but the team is still a hard-running breakthrough and will lead Sunday's team which includes several players who have played in the State go into Sunday's match without their brilliant full-back Roger Goddard, who has an injured back."

Archery

PUNTA ALTA (Apar): World target championships (after 216 arrows):

Men's: 1. M. Sumowski (USA); 2. J. [Name] (USA); 3. H. [Name] (USA); 4. [Name] (USA); 5. [Name] (USA); 6. [Name] (USA); 7. [Name] (USA); 8. [Name] (USA); 9. [Name] (USA); 10. [Name] (USA); 11. [Name] (USA); 12. [Name] (USA); 13. [Name] (USA); 14. [Name] (USA); 15. [Name] (USA); 16. [Name] (USA); 17. [Name] (USA); 18. [Name] (USA); 19. [Name] (USA); 20. [Name] (USA); 21. [Name] (USA); 22. [Name] (USA); 23. [Name] (USA); 24. [Name] (USA); 25. [Name] (USA); 26. [Name] (USA); 27. [Name] (USA); 28. [Name] (USA); 29. [Name] (USA); 30. [Name] (USA); 31. [Name] (USA); 32. [Name] (USA); 33. [Name] (USA); 34. [Name] (USA); 35. [Name] (USA); 36. [Name] (USA); 37. [Name] (USA); 38. [Name] (USA); 39. [Name] (USA); 40. [Name] (USA); 41. [Name] (USA); 42. [Name] (USA); 43. [Name] (USA); 44. [Name] (USA); 45. [Name] (USA); 46. [Name] (USA); 47. [Name] (USA); 48. [Name] (USA); 49. [Name] (USA); 50. [Name] (USA); 51. [Name] (USA); 52. [Name] (USA); 53. [Name] (USA); 54. [Name] (USA); 55. [Name] (USA); 56. [Name] (USA); 57. [Name] (USA); 58. [Name] (USA); 59. [Name] (USA); 60. [Name] (USA); 61. [Name] (USA); 62. [Name] (USA); 63. [Name] (USA); 64. [Name] (USA); 65. [Name] (USA); 66. [Name] (USA); 67. [Name] (USA); 68. [Name] (USA); 69. [Name] (USA); 70. [Name] (USA); 71. [Name] (USA); 72. [Name] (USA); 73. [Name] (USA); 74. [Name] (USA); 75. [Name] (USA); 76. [Name] (USA); 77. [Name] (USA); 78. [Name] (USA); 79. [Name] (USA); 80. [Name] (USA); 81. [Name] (USA); 82. [Name] (USA); 83. [Name] (USA); 84. [Name] (USA); 85. [Name] (USA); 86. [Name] (USA); 87. [Name] (USA); 88. [Name] (USA); 89. [Name] (USA); 90. [Name] (USA); 91. [Name] (USA); 92. [Name] (USA); 93. [Name] (USA); 94. [Name] (USA); 95. [Name] (USA); 96. [Name] (USA); 97. [Name] (USA); 98. [Name] (USA); 99. [Name] (USA); 100. [Name] (USA); 101. [Name] (USA); 102. [Name] (USA); 103. [Name] (USA); 104. [Name] (USA); 105. [Name] (USA); 106. [Name] (USA); 107. [Name] (USA); 108. [Name] (USA); 109. 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TELEVISION

RADIO

Westward

As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.50 Getting On. 11.00 Chalkface. 11.30-12.00 Numbers at Work. 1.00 pm Manicaps. 1.30 Farm and Country News. 2.00-4.00 Film: Only Two Can Play* (Peter Sellers, Matt Zetterling). 9.45-10.15 TV Death. 11.30 New News. 12.00 News. 12.25 am-12.30 Faith for the Week.

HTV

As London except: Starts 9.00 am-10.00 Seaside Street. 11.30-12.00 Chalkface. 1.00 pm University Chalkface. 1.30 Farming Diary. 2.30-4.00 Film: Third Man* (Joseph Cotten, Orson Welles, Trevor Howard). 8.30-9.00 News. 9.45-10.15 TV Death. 11.30-12.30 am New Avengers.

HTV CWMRU/WALLS: No variations.

Channel

As London except: Starts 2.00-4.00 Film: Only Two Can Play* (Peter Sellers, Matt Zetterling). 9.45-10.15 News. 11.30-12.30 New Avengers. 12.25 am Endpieces.

Grampian

As London except: 9.05 am-9.30 am News. 9.50-11.00 Crisis: Alibi. 11.30-12.00 Numbers at Work. 1.00 pm University Chalkface. 1.30 Farming Diary. 2.00-4.00 Film: Tarcovnae (Simon Gales, Zohi Marshall, Charlie Hawryly). 3.49-4.00 Sunday Special. 8.30-9.00 News. 9.45-10.15 TV Awards. 11.25-12.25 am 1961 Tony Awards.

Yorkshire

As London except: Starts 9.00 am Getting on. 9.35-10.00 Manicaps. 11.30-12.00 Numbers at Work. 1.00 pm Farming Diary. 1.30 Calendar. 2.00-4.00 Film: Only Two Can Play* (Peter Sellers, Matt Zetterling). 9.45-10.15 TV Death. 11.30-12.30 am New Avengers.

